

POW's DAD GETS 1,000,000 TO SIGN PLEA TO TRUMAN TO FREE ALL POWs

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—The father of a GI prisoner of war in Korea has started here a petition drive to exchange all POWs which has netted 1,000,000 Americans' names in 30 days and is still going strong. The man who touched off this tremendous movement is R. L. Caulder, a masonry contractor of 1705 N. Pierce St. His son is Sgt. Richard L. Caulder of the Fifth Armored Division, a POW for over a year.

Using his own money, Caulder

took the names and addresses of all the parents of POWs in Korea as listed last December when the Koreans and the Pentagon exchanged prisoners lists. He sent to these families a copy of the petition for swift prisoner exchange he had drafted, plus a covering letter urging them to get the petitions signed and their friends and neighbors involved in the campaign.

This week, Caulder was able to report that "conservatively speaking," between 900,000 and 1,000,

000 names had already been sent to Washington on the petitions addressed to President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

The POW's father said his mailbox has been flooded with letters—up to 100 a day—from people reporting to him that the signed petitions have been forwarded to Washington.

Said Caulder:

"I'll tell you something—this thing is snowballing. And to be sure the petitions are not being

filed in the wastebasket, I plan to go to Washington myself, within two weeks or so."

Sgt. Caulder, his son, was captured by Chinese volunteer forces on April 25, 1951, while Pentagon forces were retreating south of the Yalu River. It is in the same general area that the Pentagon launched a bombing raid last week as part of a "get-tough" policy designed to prevent a Korean truce. Mr. Caulder said he has

been getting mail monthly from his son who "says he's doing all right."

The petition to which over a million Americans have already signed their name reads:

"We feel you have a duty to the citizens of the U. S. which transcends your personal concept of obligation to the Korean prisoners who state that they do not want to be returned to the Korean Reds."

IS IT SUBVERSIVE TO COVER THE OLYMPICS?

An Editorial

IS THE STATE DEPARTMENT now afraid to let our sports editor, Lester Rodney send his first-hand accounts of the thrilling Olympic meet which starts at Helsinki next week? Such seems to be the only possible conclusion of their apparent decision not to let him cover this event which brings together in friendly, bracing rivalry the athletes of more than seventy countries.

Rodney, who has official credentials from the U. S. Olympic Committee, still does not have his passport though he will be unable to leave in time if he does not get it at once. The State Department won't say yes and it won't say no. Is the State Department fearful that our readers will get some sense of the fraternity which brings men and women of many countries and different social ideas into the noble competition of the sports field? It is fearful that our country will learn that the athletes of other lands are not monsters but people as we are?

The ominous stalling on Rodney's passport brings to a new low the mean-spirited, witchhunting activities which are robbing us Americans of the right to move about and speak as free people.

We want our readers to have a first-hand report of our fine American team's achievements; we want our victories and the victories of our friendly rivals and the games' spirit of sportsmanship reported as only our sports editor can do it.

We don't want the shadow of the censor and the snooper hanging over the Olympics. Please act now to frustrate this apparent scheme to deny Rodney his passport. Wire or write at once to President Truman, to the State Department respectfully urging that Rodney be allowed to cover the Olympics as is his and this paper's right.

Sports Editor Asks Truman Intercede In Passport Stall

President Truman was urged yesterday to intercede with the State Department and ask them, in the spirit of American participation of the Olympics and full press coverage to issue a passport to Daily Worker sports editor Lester Rodney. A telegram by Rodney to the White House apprised the President of the fact that the U. S. Olympic Committee had issued press credentials to him, but that the State Department's passport division had written it was "unable to state now when or if passport will be issued."

Other wires went to Avery Brundage, president of the U. S. Olympic Committee; Carroll Binder, editor, Minneapolis Tribune and U. S. representative to the UN on press; the heads of the CIO Newspaper Guild, national and local, and the International Organization of Journalists at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

A cable had previously gone out to Erik Von Frenckell, Finnish president of the Olympic Games. It read: "Have received press credentials through U. S. Olympic Committee, completed travel and housing arrangements to cover Olympic Games for NY Daily Worker. Scheduled leave July 12. U. S. State Department now advises unable to state when or if passport will be issued. In spirit of Olympics and interests of fullest possible coverage, urge you use your friendly offices requesting State Dept. issue my passport without further delay. . . . Lester

Rodney, Sports Editor, N. Y. Daily Worker."

New York newspapers and the major wire services were also informed yesterday through press release of the attempted denial of the right of a sports writer to cover a sports event.

Rodney is scheduled to phone the Passport Division of the State Division this afternoon. He was told last Thursday by an assistant

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Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 136
(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, July 8, 1952
Price 10 Cents

People's Pressure On FEPC Worries GOP Policy Makers

CHICAGO, July 7.—Dwight Eisenhower, seeking the GOP nomination for the presidency, again attacked the idea of a federal program to enforce Negro-white equality in hiring for industry. Eisenhower, seeking to prove his soundness to the Florida delegation

of white supremacists, emphatically reassured these dixerat delegates that he did not want any Federal government "to assume authority on matters involving state's rights," as a leading press service put it yesterday.

At the same time, the GOP platform committee gave dramatic

evidence of the power of the pressure for Negro rights in this coming election by its weaseling on this issue. The committee fears to come out openly with the real position of the major candidates, that is, anti-FEPC. It was reported that they would try to evade the issue by favoring a "non-compulsory" Federal Fair Employment Practices law which would have no powers.

The delegates were yelling for action when the convention finally got under way. The boos were loud and long and the cheers just as boisterous as Taft and Eisenhower men presented their side of the dispute on the so-called "fair play" amendment in the bitter struggle to steal delegates.

Chicago and especially the convention area was packed and jammed. If possible the circus hoopla that surrounds the typical national political convention was bigger and louder than ever. Many delegates were late for the conclave's opening simply because it was all but impossible to get

through the packed streets in time. General Eisenhower conferred briefly with John Foster Dulles who drafted the GOP foreign policy plank. Dulles, architect of the Korean war said that Eisenhower approved the plank "unqualifiedly."

Hold Talks on Whelan Strike

Conferences on a possible settlement of the strike of 700 Whelan Drug Store employees in New York's 54 stores of the company will resume today at offices of State Mediation Board.

The company is understood to have offered some modified form of a shorter work week designed to meet the demand for a 40-hour five-day week after a year. But the union, its strikers solid, is insisting on immediate 44 hours pay for 40 hours.

An indication of the unity among the strikers was the refusal of even one of the assistant store managers and pharmacists to show up in response to a telegram of the company calling them to a "meeting" 2 p.m. yesterday.

The company's desperation to get some registered pharmacists of the 100 on strike, came as Leon Davis, president of Drug Employees, Local 1199, wired the State Board of Pharmacy charging the company is violating the state law and endangering the health of people, by working its pharmacist managers 70 and more hours a week. The law limits pharmacist hours to 54. Yesterday was the eighth day of the strike. The stores have been open with only the manager taking care of them, for 12 hours a day, Davis said.

A ceaseless picket line continued at all the stores yesterday.

Two Records Set by Liner United States

LE HAVRE, France, July 7.—The liner United States sailed into Le Havre today in a final burst of speed that toppled a second Atlantic speed record. The liner's running time from New York's Ambrose Light to Le Havre was three days, 17 hours and 48 minutes, which shaves 10 hours and two minutes off the previous record, set by Britain's Queen Mary in 1938.

World Peace Congress Set for Vienna, Dec. 5

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BERLIN, July 7.—The extraordinary session of the World Peace Council came to a close here last night with a stirring appeal for the third world peace congress which is to be prepared, "on the widest possible scale in every country" and will take place in Vienna on this coming Dec. 5.

Last night's final meeting also adopted resolutions for the earliest end of the Korean war, the cessation of germ warfare and the need

for a unified and democratic Germany as well as a democratic Japan. This extraordinary session—which brought together more than 200 personalities from over 50 countries was featured by the singleminded emphasis on winning all those who may disagree with the origins of the war danger or do not wish to follow the leadership of the World Peace Council but are nonetheless anxious that the peace be saved. It was likewise featured by the special effort—

evident in all speeches but especially the address of Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg to reach the American mind and open discussions with men of "every class and party" in the U. S. on the urgency of a peaceful settlement.

Saturday afternoon, one American observer here, Rev. John Harley Telfer, Unitarian minister of Wichita, Kan., received an ovation as he replied to Ehrenburg and expressed his "great hope that more

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FRAMED NEGRO SHARECROPPER FINDS HOPE AT PROGRESSIVES' CONVENTION

By MICHAEL SINGER

CHICAGO, July 7.—Plantation feudalism and pre-Civil War slave terror were brought home to reporters at the Progressive Party convention here by a North Carolina sharecropper who told them how he was charged with "rape for looking at" a white woman from a distance of 75 feet.

Interviewed between panel sessions Mr. Mack Ingram, 45-year-old father of 10 children, from Yanceville, N. C., said he was "sure" the people of America, Negro and white, would not permit the Dixiecrat lynchers from continuing to hold a two-year prison sentence over him despite a "hung jury" and a world-wide protest of outrage that has thus far nullified the frameup plot.

Mr. Ingram, a delegate to the convention, arrived yesterday with Henry Moss, Southern representative of the Progressive Party.

Mr. Ingram is a sharecropper on a 192-acre farm which grows tobacco, corn and wheat. "I work part crop," he said, "one row for the other man, one row for myself." The other man is Jasper Brown, a white landholder, who receives one-half of all the crop money Mr. Ingram receives, extorts still another half of the cost of feed, fertilizer and seed which Mr. Ingram pays to work his farm, collects the rent and holds the Ingram family in virtual peonage.

and semi-starvation for their "right to work."

"I never went to school," Mr. Ingram relates, "but seven days in my whole life. I learned to write my name sitting down on a Sunday." This "sitting down" is no ordinary feat; it required taking hours of self-study from the exhausting, unending labors on the farm to enable the Ingrams to keep alive.

His eyes look deep into the faces of the reporters as he tells his story with emphatic shakes of the head and with swift replies to questions. "They asked me, 'was you after that girl?'" Mr. Ingram says, "and I answered 'no, I was after the trailer'."

A reporter asked him: "Was there really a woman in the field, even a distance of 75 feet away?"

Mr. Ingram said quietly but with deep feeling. "I never saw the woman, I knew nothing except that I was going across the field to borrow a trailer from George Simpson for my feed."

He stayed five days in the Yanceville jail until his brother-in-law Henry Herman Jeffers raised \$1,000 to bail him out. "They called it 'rape,'" Mr. Ingram said bitterly. "But it was a frameup, everybody knew it, they knew it, the whole world knew it."

A jury of Negro and white men (Mr. Ingram shook his head in relieved unbelief that a mixed jury was impaneled) saved him from prison. "The Negro people on that jury wouldn't believe the charge, they said no, so they had to let me out."

"But they still want to start it up all over again," Mr. Ingram warned, "that prosecutor won't let go."

He said the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "helped me" and "lots of others."

As the North Carolina sharecropper told his story a picture of

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STEEL STRIKERS TELL PP TO HELP FORGE LABOR UNITY

CHICAGO, July 7. — Striking steel workers called on the Progressive Party Convention here in the closing hours of its three-day parley to help "swing the unity of labor and all other true Americans behind us."

The resolution of the steel delegates, introduced during floor discussion on amendments and revisions to the platform, called on the Progressive Party to fight back the challenge of steel trusts and asked for "immediate collection of food and other material aids to help the steel workers in this fight."

"The steel workers will know who their friends are," said the delegates.

Their resolution declared that "as steel goes so goes the nation" and a victory for the steel workers "will be a victory for all peace-loving Americans."

Striking steel delegates warned the convention that the corporations through spending "untold millions" in high-pressure press, radio and TV campaigns of lies and distortions "were laying the basis for a back-to-work movement" and seeking to "drive the steel workers back to the mills under the lash of hunger."

They reemphasized the urgency of the plight of striking steel families. "It is up to the progressives all over the nation to explain the issues involved in the strike so that maximum public sentiment is mobilized," the resolution stressed.

Received with great applause the resolution was forwarded to the platform committee which will incorporate its purpose in the final draft of the Progressive Party program.

IWO Heads in Fighting Statement Say Order Can't Be Destroyed

"The IWO will not be destroyed. It will continue to serve its members and the American people," said David Green general director of organization of the International Workers Order yesterday.

That was Green's answer when he was asked to give his personal opinion of the future of the big fraternal society of more than 160,000 members that the courts are trying to liquidate. The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court ratified the liquidation order of a lower court last week.

There are further appeals coming, however. And the IWO rallying its more than 160,000 members and its many other friends for the defense of this people's fraternal society.

The IWO appeal is being conducted by the Policyholders Protective Committee of Room 337, 80 E. 11 St. The committee is exposing the Appellate Division's false statements that the IWO is "an arm of the Soviet State."

"This court opinion," replied the the policyholders committee "has aligned itself behind 'an un-American doctrine, a fantastic theory, and a savage solution'."

The committee was quoting the statement of its counsel, former New York Supreme Court Justice Philip McCook, in his brief to the Appellate Division.

ADMIT SOLVENCY
The Appellate Court justices admitted in their "liquidation" decision that the IWO, is a "solvent" insurance society. "... the actual solvency of IWO is not questioned," the court admitted.

The court also admitted that the IWO "officers and directors have behaved honestly. They 'have not converted to their own use the insurance money of IWO,' the decision conceded.

The court admitted again in its decision that "there is nothing which indicates... that the officials of IWO would steal funds of the organization for their personal advantage."

The justices want to smash IWO only because they object to alleged politics—and they get their ideas of IWO politics from lying stoolpigeons like Matt Cvetie, the Pittsburgh labor spy.

The policyholders' committee predicted that the court's decision would win the approval of

the big commercial insurance magnates.

The big insurance moguls from the Rockefeller-Mellon Metropolitan Life company and other multi-billion insurance companies, have been desiring the destruction of IWO for many years. It gives cheaper insurance to workers than the big firms give.

The IWO has been in existence more than two decades. It has many foreign language branches in workingclass communities, as well as English language branches.

Its president is Rockwell Kent, famous artist.

"We feel confident," said the IWO executive board, "that with the continued support of the membership, our appeal, which will go to the highest court of the land if necessary, will result in the vindication of our Order and a reversal of what we consider an outrageous and unjust decision."

headline in the Chicago papers. And the steel companies letters to the workers say, "We're not going to bargain away your right of choice by signing a union shop agreement."

THE KEY ISSUE
All that is just so much poppycock to the striking steel workers. They are fighting for higher wages and their ability to protect those wages throughout the life of the contract.

That is the essence of the demand for the full WSB award. And that is the crux of the strike aims of the steel workers.

"You've got to work in a steel mill," one Negro worker told me, "to appreciate how many ways the company can do you out of your money."

In the last two years especially, the workers have learned how they've got to be on their toes every minute against speeding, wage chiselling, rate changing, down-grading, incentive - cutting, job revision and the thousands of other methods for beating down

take-home pay. There are some mills in the Chicago area where this fight has been lost—and the loss is tallied in the pile-up of unresolved grievances. And in other mills, the workers have won—but only with a record of numerous bitter struggles, strikes and stoppages.

At a giant union rally in Gary two weeks ago, USA president Philip Murray put it in these words, "They might give you 50 cents today and take back 55 cents by next week."

UNION SECURITY
The striking workers recognize the key importance of getting the full amount of the wage increase awarded them by the WSB. But they are keenly aware also of the danger in the efforts of the companies to destroy their union security, their seniority and grievance machinery.

Steel Union district director Joseph Germano pointed out that one of the key strike issues lies in the fact that "industry wanted to

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, July 7.—Mrs. Helen Hawthorn MacMartin, delegate to the Progressive Party convention from Vermont and a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford who led the pilgrims to Plymouth Rock, said yesterday that her family had participated in every war except the Spanish-American war—and she was glad they didn't help with that one—but that a third World War would be "suicidal for the whole world."

A 61-year-old widow, Mrs. MacMartin arrived in Chicago early this week after a 30-hour bus trip from her home in Burlington, Vt. She helped to organize the convention proceedings. The convention opening on July 4 was an especially significant feature for her, she said, because of her ancestors, Col. Samuel Glover led the Marblehead fishermen when they ferried George Washington across the Delaware to rout the Hessians at Trenton.

The mother of two and the grandmother of two others, Mrs.

MacMartin joined the PP in 1948 to fight for peace.

"I had known the score for ten years," she said, "but finally I was a free agent, I felt that the Progressive Party was the only group through which the common people of America, the farmers, workers, the white collar people, could find a voice in the affairs of this country, a voice they couldn't find in either of the two old parties."

Mrs. MacMartin said she believed "in peace and that there were things that needed to be done in this country."

"They said I followed the Communist Party line, but if I do, I usually get there before they do. I see nothing wrong in the people of this country emphasizing the need to correct evils right here at home."

"My fight for peace began many years ago and I resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution when they began blacklisting people circulating the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact," she declared.

Typical of the more than 2,500 delegates at the convention, Mrs. MacMartin has received her political schooling at the level of the people themselves. She has been organizer, typist and mimeograph operator in the drive for peace in her own Republican-dominated state.

She is now the secretary-treasurer of the Vermont Progressive Party.

When she returns to Vermont she will take up the peace fight by organizing the drive to secure sufficient petition signatures to put the party on the ballot there. "To do this I will have to become a notary public," she said.

Mrs. MacMartin earns her living by taking care of children and learned Koshier cooking while attending an elderly Jewish scholar. Her husband died in 1935. A graduate from William Smith College in Geneva, N. Y. 30 years ago, she stopped off there to attend a college reunion during her bus trip to Chicago.

Midwest Steel Strikers' Families Set For Long Fight Despite Firms' Pressure

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, July 7.—There is no "give" to this steel strike—even though it is entering its fifth week and this is no picnic for these steel families.

The steel companies have done their best to confuse the striking workers in this area. They have repeatedly mailed letters to all the workers, inserted large and expensive ads in the papers, used the press, radio and TV to muddle the strikers. But to no avail.

"The WSB award or bust" is still the slogan the pickets are carrying. And even the steel companies must be convinced by now that they meant it.

"We've been in this fight from Christmas to the 4th of July," one South Chicago millhand declared, "and we're not going to give up now if it takes to Christmas again."

The bulk of the company propaganda has been pinpointed at what they think are the workers' vulnerable spots. "Striking steel workers don't know what they're striking for," says one type of

take-home pay. There are some mills in the Chicago area where this fight has been lost—and the loss is tallied in the pile-up of unresolved grievances. And in other mills, the workers have won—but only with a record of numerous bitter struggles, strikes and stoppages.

At a giant union rally in Gary two weeks ago, USA president Philip Murray put it in these words, "They might give you 50 cents today and take back 55 cents by next week."

UNION SECURITY
The striking workers recognize the key importance of getting the full amount of the wage increase awarded them by the WSB. But they are keenly aware also of the danger in the efforts of the companies to destroy their union security, their seniority and grievance machinery.

Steel Union district director Joseph Germano pointed out that one of the key strike issues lies in the fact that "industry wanted to

write its own ticket on a management clause, incentives and seniority."

These questions are in no way, "abstract" to the steel workers. They are in a bread-and-butter fight for their families.

They have learned that the steel companies are ruthlessly determined to make them helpless and unable to protect themselves against hunger and need.

WEAPON OF RELIEF

Here, that lesson has been borne home most sharply by the steel companies' callous resolve to even deprive these families of relief.

The weapons of hunger and confusion are being used to break this strike—along with the red-baiting and the threat of Taft-Hartley.

A striker's wife gave me the most cogent single reason why the steel workers are on strike:

"After five weeks, we are ready for the relief rolls," she said, "how can people accept that kind of a living?"

The Steel Strike and the Smith Bill Analyzed in Pamphlets by Foster

A LETTER TO CONGRESS: DEFEAT THE ANTI-LABOR SMITH BILL. By William Z. Foster. New Century. 16 pp. 5 cents. THE STEEL WORKERS AND THE FIGHT FOR LABOR'S RIGHTS. By William Z. Foster. New Century. 32 pp. 10 cents.

The steel strike was the signal for Big Business and its Congressional servants to try to put over the Smith Bill, which William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, describes as "undoubtedly the most dangerous anti-labor measure ever submitted to either branch of Congress."

The relation of both the steel strike and the Smith bill to the fight for labor's rights is clearly and fully analyzed in two new pamphlets by Foster.

One contains the letter, signed by Foster, sent by the Communist

Party to the House Committee on Armed Services and calling for the defeat of the bill designed to outlaw the right to strike.

The other, "The Steel Workers and the Fight for Labor's Rights," analyzes all the aspects of the strike; its relation to the phony "national emergency" based on the alleged Soviet "threat" to this country; the Truman "seizure" of the mills, whose substance, Foster shows, "was to deny them (the workers) the right to strike."

Foster shows how the reliance of top labor leaders on the two capitalist parties and the increasing trend toward police-state dictatorship must and can be broken by trade union militancy and independent political action.

"In the furtherance of effective political action," he writes, "labor and its allies should hold in the near future, a broad all-inclusive

national political conference.

"The main tasks of such a conference would be several-fold: to liquidate the war policy of Wall Street and to develop a genuine peace program, to reverse the general tendency in this country towards the building of a police state, with special emphasis upon defeating the infamous new Smith labor-crushing bill, to shatter root and branch the outrageous jim-crow system, which has for long dirtied and scandalized American life, to develop a broad economic program for the workers, as a practical alternative to the present insane idea that the production of munitions is an effective means of furnishing jobs for the workers, and to lay the organizational basis for a wide anti-war, anti-imperialist coalition of the workers, Negro people fighters, etc., independent of the Democratic and Republican parties."

MRS. ESLANDA ROBESON TO BE EDITORIAL CONSULTANT FOR NEW WORLD REVIEW

With the July issue, Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, distinguished anthropologist and author, becomes associated with New World Review as editorial consultant on Negro and colonial questions, a statement in the current issue of NWR announces. The magazine is devoted to the countries of the "new world"—the Soviet Union, China, the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, the colonial peoples—and the growing movement for peace.

Mrs. Robeson will contribute a regular monthly feature to the magazine, her first article in a series on Africa appearing in August.

Born Eslanda Cardoza Goode in 1896 in Washington, where her father held a clerical position in the War Department, Mrs. Robeson is proud of her American heritage. Her maternal grandfather, Francis Lewis Cardoza, served during the Reconstruction Days as South Carolina's Secretary of State as well as Treasurer.

"Grandfather," says Mrs. Robeson, "was quite a guy. He went to prison because he refused to go along with the corrupt politicians, later exposed, who insisted on defrauding the state through a notoriously illegal bond issue. He was cleared of the trumped-up charge against him, but went in danger of his life from the Ku Klux Klan and the thieves who took over the state."

Saying that Mrs. Robeson carries on her grandfather's crusading traditions, the New World Review statement continues:

"It is interesting that she was nominated by the People's Party (Progressive Party) of Connecticut for Secretary of State in 1948, for Congresswoman-at-large in 1950, and again this year. She is now the party's State Chairman in that state and actively campaigning for the national peace ticket of the Progressive Party."

"Mrs. Robeson's earliest interests were in science, which from the beginning she was determined to use for the needs of the people. She studied at the University of Illinois and received the Bachelor's degree in chemistry at Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1923. Two years earlier she had married Paul Robeson, then a law student years and until 1925 she student years and until 1925 she worked as a surgical technician and chemist at Presbyterian Hospital in New York."

"In 1930, her first book, Paul Robeson, Negro, was published. She continued her studies in those years, specializing on the subject



MRS. ESLANDA ROBESON

of Africa, the Negro, and later all colored peoples. This led her to the study of anthropology at London University and the London School of Economics.

Mrs. Robeson made an extensive anthropological field trip through Africa in 1936, taking her young son, Paul, Jr., along. Out of this trip came the book African Journey (1945).

Later an extensive stay in the Soviet Union brought the Robesons into close contact with the Soviet people, and their own experiences gave them a living example of the true and complete equality of all peoples that has there become a fact. She has been associated with the Council on African Affairs since its foundation."

Ted Tinsley Says

THE GREAT LIBERATION

Asia has been a much exploited continent, and it is with pleasure that I can now report that some imperial circles in England are voluntarily ending all foreign tyranny on that continent.

Now I won't say that these imperial circles are in favor of getting rid of the landlords who starve the peasants into an early grave. Nor are they at all interested in ending the West's plunder of Asia's raw materials. They certainly don't want to disturb the cheap labor market by doing anything to encourage a higher standard of living. But they are getting at the root of the Asian liberation movement. They are freeing Asia from the tyranny of the dinner jacket.

It was Malcolm MacDonald himself, Britain's Commissioner General for Southeast Asia, who boldly declared that the time has come to break the tyranny of the dinner jacket.

MacDonald is a man of action. He appeared at a concert in Singapore, dressed in his shirtsleeves (but wearing a black tie). The absence of a dinner jacket on the MacDonald frame brought forth a letter of protest published in the Singapore Straits Times and signed, "Disgusted."

Malcolm rushed to his own defense with another letter in which he urged "that in Malaya we now break the tyranny of the dinner jacket just as it was broken in India and elsewhere by fine Imperial statesmen and shining aristocrats who happened also to be sensible men in splendid days of yore."

It is said that when MacDonald

made his shirtsleeved appearance at the concert, men and women rose to their feet crying, "Freedom! Liberation! Down with tyrants!"

Evidently news of the Great Liberation has not spread very far.

In China the division of land and the extension of women's rights proceeds just as if MacDonald had worn his dinner jacket.

The Indo-Chinese completely unaware of the liberating effect of MacDonald's shirtsleeves, continue their war against French and American imperialism.

In India itself, where fine Imperial statesmen and shining aristocrats ended dinner-jacket-tyranny years ago, the Communist Party grows in strength. Is India unaware of MacDonald's heroic appearance at the concert?

MacDonald, I'm afraid, doesn't have the right line on the liberation movement in Asia. When his father, Ramsay, was Prime Minister of England, he ran the country on the theory that if he appeared in his shirtsleeves, that made socialism out of capitalism. Now his son achieves liberation by the same method.

The fact is that no one in Asia is interested in liberating the visiting Imperial Englishmen. I am told that the Asians do not want imperialists in dinner jackets, shirtsleeves, business suits, swimming trunks, undies or stark naked.

If you think people feel more comfortable without dinner jacket, you can imagine how much more comfortable without dinner jackets, specialists.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Notes from the Polo Grounds . . .

COUPLE OF VIGNETTES at the Polo Grounds that rainy July 4th before the game with the Dodgers:

As the Giants throw the ball around in front of their dugout, there is a "new" player tossing the ball back and forth with Billy Rigney. He wears a No. 20 on his broad back. On his feet are strange looking shoes, the high old-fashioned kind that come up over the ankle.

It is Monte Irvin, the most important Giant of them all, the great outfielder who broke his ankle badly in spring training and was "through for the season," the league-leading runs batted in man, the man who ordinarily would have been in the National League Allstar starting lineup today. Would the Giants be 4½ games behind the Dodgers at the Allstar break if Monte Irvin had been swinging that big bat from opening day?

A quick chat with the former great all round star of Orange, N. J., High School, an athlete who got a delayed start in big league baseball because he is a Negro, but who nevertheless quickly rose to the top in his prime at the age of 31 before his spikes caught in the dirt off third base on a minor league field at Denver.

How do you feel? How's the ankle? How long have you been working? Good to see you in uniform again!

Irvin wiped the sweat off his brow with the back of his hand. "Been working out five days now. Feel like the fifth day of spring training all over again. I'm in good shape except for hitting timing. I exercised even when I was in bed with the cast. I feel great. Monday morning I'm going to do a lot of batting when there's no game here." (The most valuable high school player in the met area, a pitcher of Oyster Bay High School, has volunteered to pitch to Monte, his favorite big league player.)

The foot?

He looked down at the left foot. "Well, watch me run. It's coming along. I don't know just when, but I'll be in there after a while, before some of those doctors said, 'I know!'"

It was almost game time and Monte Irvin trotted to the clubhouse beyond center field. As people in the buzzing stands saw the No. 20 and took a second look and recognized him, a patter of handclapping followed him. Just as he ran nimbly up the wooden steps to the clubhouse it was starting to swell to a surprised ovation.

You don't know much about broken ankles and their rate of mending or what bone doctor specialists have predicted, but you feel very certain that Monte Irvin will be playing left field and batting cleanup for the New York Giants again—this season.

ELWIN (PREACHER) ROE sits on the Dodger bench idly fidgeting with a new baseball. In five minutes he'll start warming up to pitch the first game of the big holiday doubleheader. He is quiet and grave looking. Immediately after the game he is starting for his home in northern Arkansas, where his father, a small town doctor, lies seriously ill. It seems strange that a man must pitch a game of ball before starting such a trip.

It is a hot day. You ask the lean and usually philosophically talkative left-hander whether he likes to pitch on this kind of a day. "It's all right if it isn't just TOO hot," he says in his typical common sense way. He sits brooding for a moment.

"Down in northern Arkansas," he says, "it's been 105 for the past 10 days, without a letup. All through southern Missouri and northern Arkansas small farmers are watching their crops dry up. If you'd set a match to it the whole place would go up in smoke. He took a deep breath. "Farmers are trying to sell their livestock, they can't feed them, they don't know where to turn."

He shook his head with a great sadness. It was time for him to warm up. I hoped he would find his father much improved. "Thanks very much," he said, "I appreciate that." He went out to warm up. It wasn't his day. He was knocked out of the box in the first inning. Later in the ball game from the pressbox you could see him going to the dressing room to start the 1,000-mile trip home to northern Arkansas.

CARL ERSKINE, slated to pitch the second game, says hello and hot enough for you. The handsome slight righthander from basketball country in northern Indiana said with a twinkle:

"This won't make me popular with the fans who have to take the weather, but I like it good and humid. The heavier the air the better my curve ball is, and the curve is my bread and butter."

THE DODGERS observe Giant catcher Sal Yvars' purplish eye. There is a feeling that things like Boston's Torgerson running into the dugout and punching a man in the eye from behind should not be tolerated. Ball players are not hoodlums and especially dislike anything that adds to the natural hazards of injury, frightening enough in such a highly specialized, short-lived career.

ABOUT TEN ROWS back in the grandstand behind third base sits a private on leave from Camp Pickett, Virginia. He is wearing slacks and a sports shirt and everyone around is asking him for his autograph. He is Don Newcombe.

QUICKLY CONCLUDING this column in order to grapple with some of the Olympic Games coverage problems, about which more elsewhere, a prediction for the National League to make it three in a row today with Simmons, Campanella and Musial starring.

'Cover the Olympics' Fund

Enclosed find \$_____ to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

City _____

Factory Jobs Drop 4% in Pennsylvania

OFFICIAL SOURCES continue to reveal that the war "prosperity" promised the workers of Pennsylvania is non-existent, and in fact, is making living conditions for the toiling population worse. In the industrial state of Pennsylvania factory jobs have dropped 4 percent from May, 1951, to May, 1952. Man-hours work dropped 6 percent in the last year. Total weekly wages declined 2 percent from a year ago.

Not only are jobs falling in the non-durable goods industries but they are falling in the durable goods industries also. Jobs were off 5 percent in the durable goods industries and 7 percent in the non-durable goods industries.

THESE FIGURES are quoted by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, and it must be noted that these figures are for the period BEFORE the national steel strike which started in the first week of June.

For the workers of this state, therefore, to put their hope in the war economy for "prosperity" is a dangerous illusion.

The warmongers said that a war economy would bring endless and untold "prosperity" to the leading industrial state of the union. "Defense" needs Pennsylvania's steel and coal in ever larger quantities, we were told.

But the Philadelphia Inquirer in a report from the American Iron and Steel Institute expresses "amazement" at the fact that steel used for the production of guns, tanks, ammunition and similar items was only 3 percent of the total of steel used in the first four months of 1952.

The Inquirer stated that the report of the Institute "indicated one of three things: The amount of steel required for defense purposes has been greatly exaggerated by Administration officials; or the defense production is 'lagging very badly'; or the steel allocation program is such that it is virtually impossible to tell how much steel is going for defense purposes."

However, the Philadelphia Inquirer dare not tell the real story, because the monopoly press continues to spread the illusion that production for war will bring "prosperity" to the people of this state.

The Daily Worker and the Pennsylvania Worker since their inception have stressed that a war economy will not bring prosperity to anyone but the giant trusts and munition makers of our country.

Peace is vital and necessary not only to the workers of America, but to the farmers, the Negro people and the middle classes.

Negro Voters Eye GOP and Dems on Civil Rights Issue

NEWARK. THE POWER of Negro voters in New Jersey is getting new recognition this election year as politicians of both major parties shout each other as "champions of civil rights."

The recent upsurge of struggle for Negro representation in government in this state gave strong emphasis to the words of Walter White at the recent State Conference of NAACP branches. The NAACP leader declared that both the Democratic and Republican parties would like to submerge the question of civil rights in this presidential campaign, but warned that the Negro voters hold the balance of power in pivotal states and that the Negro people will not compromise its position on civil rights. A recent Roper poll confirmed this fact.

THE NEW JERSEY delegation to the Democratic national convention unanimously committed itself to a strong civil rights plank in the party platform and to oppose presidential candidates with contrary views.

The Essex County Republican Council adopted a resolution calling on New Jersey delegates to the Republican national convention to fight for a strong civil rights plank in that platform.

PARTICULAR EMPHASIS is placed by leaders of the Negro people on registering every eligible voter. A recent CIO study showed 30 percent of the adult population of New Jersey, 991,909 people, not registered to vote. The largest percentage of these were in the predominantly industrial counties of Essex, Burlington, Mercer, Union and Passaic, where the Negro population also is concentrated.

State-wide registration of voters will be stimulated by a nonpartisan campaign being organized by leaders of 16 major organizations including the CIO. Americans for

Democratic Action, National Urban League, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Veterans Committee, CIO Womens League, League of Women Voters, Council of Churches, Consumers League, Tenants Council, State Council of Negro Women, Education Association, Taxpayers Association and the Welfare Council. One of the objectives of the drive will be to press county election boards to liberalize registration procedure to accommodate working people.

Force Franco Court to Ease Strikers' Terms

BARCELONA, July 7. — The pressure of the people of Spain and of world-wide democratic opinion forced a Franco court here to drastically reduce the prison terms demanded by the regime for the leaders of last year's general strike. Moreover, five of the 27 defendants were acquitted by the court-martial.

The fascist Franco government had originally intended to murder the workers' leaders. But public resistance at home and a world outcry prevented this step.

On Friday, under the watchful eyes of observers from Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, the court, in addition, slashed the sentences demanded by the government.

Gregorio Lopez Raimundo, anti-fascist leader, received four years instead of the asked for 20. Felisa Girbaio Arro, woman defendant, received two years instead of the 15-year, then 10 years in jail demanded by the prosecutor.

Batista Jails Two Cuban Labor Leaders

HAVANA, July 7.—The Batista dictatorship last night jailed Cuban workers' leaders Lazaro Pena and Jose Morera as they arrived from Amsterdam at the local airport. Pena is the former secretary-general of the Cuban Workers Federation and Morera its former organizing secretary. The arrests were in line with the Batista drive on Communist and other anti-fascist opponents of his regime.

THE PICTURE YOU'VE WAITED FOR!
"In length, scope, spectacularity and color dwarfs most films"—N. Y. Times
New 10 (5th Week)
FALL OF BERLIN
STANLEY KUBRICK

BEAT FRAMEUPS AGAINST ITALY'S ANTI-FASCISTS

TRIESTE, July 7.—In a courtroom in Luca, Italy, 30 men stand, gaunt, shabby and pale, after spending months in jail awaiting trial on framed-up charges of murder and treason. Their case has been started, transferred, changed, postponed, while they have set behind prison bars. They are here today finally to face the august magistrates of the Court of Assizes. After all testimony is in, and due deliberation, the decision is handed down.

The charges of "treason" hurled at the men, and through them at the heroic Communist Party of Italy, are thrown out. Sentences for those charged with murder are announced: in some cases they total less than the time the men have spent in jail awaiting trial!

To understand this fantastic scene, which is being repeated throughout Italy, one must go back to the historic struggles of the Italian partisan movement which, long before the broad popular struggle of the Italian people, had already commenced in the towns and in the forests, to undermine the Mussolini terror regime, and later the Nazi invasion.

The first and strongest forces were the Garibaldi Brigades, led by the Communists. Later groups were set up by other political parties, and all then united their forces in the historic Committees for National Liberation. Particularly the shocktroops of the partisan war, known as the Groups for Patriotic Action, performed fabulous deeds of valour in defense of their people.

The heroism of the partisan forces, their determined actions against the ferocious Mussolini and Hitler legions, and their protection of the rights and needs of the people, won for them the official recognition of the Anglo-American armies, citations and medals, as well as the undying gratitude of a long-suffering people.

1945 LAW

In recognition of the contribution of the partisan movement to the liberation of Italy, the Italian government in 1945 passed a law designed to protect the partisans from any possible criminal charges growing out of acts of war and extermination of the bestial fascist enemy. For two years this law was fairly well observed.

But in 1947 there began a campaign designed to rob the Italian people of their democracy. In addition to a smear-and-slander campaign (with which Americans are quite familiar in their own land today) there commenced mass arrests of the partisans on all sorts of framed-up charges, ranging from arson and robbery, to murder and treason. The latter charge was, in the case of the trial described above, based on the close fraternal relations established between the "Garibaldi" and the Yugoslav

partisans directly across the border, also engaged in destroying the fascists!

The Garibaldi were accused of selling the province of Venezia Giulia (of which Trieste is the center) to the Yugoslavians—and the accusation was made by the very same fascists who had actually sold Venezia Giulia to the Germans, and who today have sold it to the Americans!

Hundreds of partisan leaders and their men and women have stood trial, a total of hundreds of years in jail have already been served on the trumped-up charges, often ending, as at Luca, in the technical "acquittal" after the sentence had already been served!

FASCISTS ENCOURAGED

This campaign against the partisans was undoubtedly ordered by the Wall Street monopolists who "pay the piper and call the tune" in Italy and the so-called "Free Western World" today. And, needless to say, the black-shirted beasts who were driven into their holes at the end of World War II, promptly took courage from these developments, and came out of their hiding places. Hoodlumism in the streets, calumny, even assassination have become their trade mark once again!

But the attempt to rob the Italian people of the fruits of their struggle in this and many other ways, is being frustrated by the unity of the people. There are more than 300,000 members of the ANPI (Natl. Assn. of Italian Partisans). More ex-partisans are joining daily.

It is estimated that one out of every three Italians is either an ex-partisan or the friend of one!

Negro Worker at Chrysler Elected Committeeman

LOS ANGELES, July 7. — Dudley Walton, a Negro worker at the Chrysler plant, has been elected committeeman for District 8 of Local 230, CIO United Auto Workers.

Walton is the first Negro committeeman in the history of the union at Chrysler here. So far as is known, he is the only Negro committeeman in any of the Big Three—Chrysler, General Motors and Ford shops in Southern California.

As a committeeman, Walton is one of eight fulltime union representatives in the shop dealing in direct negotiations with management.

Walton was elected in Local 230's final elections, and defeated Don Sherman for the post.

In another contest, John Davis, Negro worker, was reelected chairman of the local's fair practices committee.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

"FROM SOCIALISM TO COMMUNISM" with David Goldway as instructor begins tonight and every Tuesday at the Jefferson School. Besides this, there are many other interesting courses to choose from. There is still time to register and attend classes. Catalogs are available at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 15th St.) WA 9-1600.

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POW's DAD GETS 1,000,000 TO SIGN PLEA TO TRUMAN TO FREE ALL POWs

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—The father of a GI prisoner of war in Korea has started here a petition drive to exchange all POWs which has netted 1,000,000 Americans' names in 30 days and is still going strong. The man who touched off this tremendous movement is R. L. Caulder, a masonry contractor of 1705 N. Pierce St. His son is Sgt. Richard L. Caulder of the Fifth Armored Division, a POW for over a year.

Using his own money, Caulder

took the names and addresses of all the parents of POWs in Korea as listed last December when the Koreans and the Pentagon exchanged prisoners lists. He sent to these families a copy of the petition for swift prisoner exchange he had drafted, plus a covering letter urging them to get the petitions signed and their friends and neighbors involved in the campaign.

This week, Caulder was able to report that "conservatively speaking," between 900,000 and 1,000,

000 names had already been sent to Washington on the petitions addressed to President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

The POW's father said his mailbox has been flooded with letters—up to 100 a day—from people reporting to him that the signed petitions have been forwarded to Washington.

Said Caulder: "I'll tell you something—this thing is snowballing. And to be sure the petitions are not being

filed in the wastebasket, I plan to go to Washington myself, within two weeks or so."

Sgt. Caulder, his son, was captured by Chinese volunteer forces on April 25, 1951, while Pentagon forces were retreating south of the Yalu River. It is in the same general area that the Pentagon launched a bombing raid last week as part of a "get-tough" policy designed to prevent a Korean truce. Mr. Caulder said he has

been getting mail monthly from his son who "says he's doing all right."

The petition to which over a million Americans have already signed their name reads:

"We feel you have a duty to the citizens of the U. S. which transcends your personal concept of obligation to the Korean prisoners who state that they do not want to be returned to the Korean Reds."

IS IT SUBVERSIVE TO COVER THE OLYMPICS?

An Editorial

IS THE STATE DEPARTMENT now afraid to let our sports editor, Lester Rodney send his first-hand accounts of the thrilling Olympic meet which starts at Helsinki next week? Such seems to be the only possible conclusion of their apparent decision not to let him cover this event which brings together in friendly, bracing rivalry the athletes of more than seventy countries.

Rodney, who has official credentials from the U. S. Olympic Committee, still does not have his passport though he will be unable to leave in time if he does not get it at once. The State Department won't say yes and it won't say no. Is the State Department fearful that our readers will get some sense of the fraternity which brings men and women of many countries and different social ideas into the noble competition of the sports field? It is fearful that our country will learn that the athletes of other lands are not monsters but people as we are?

The ominous stalling on Rodney's passport brings to a new low the mean-spirited, witchhunting activities which are robbing us Americans of the right to move about and speak as free people.

We want our readers to have a first-hand report of our fine American team's achievements; we want our victories and the victories of our friendly rivals and the games' spirit of sportsmanship reported as only our sports editor can do it.

We don't want the shadow of the censor and the snooper hanging over the Olympics. Please act now to frustrate this apparent scheme to deny Rodney his passport. Wire or write at once to President Truman, to the State Department respectfully urging that Rodney be allowed to cover the Olympics as is his and this paper's right.

Sports Editor Asks Truman Intercede In Passport Stall

President Truman was urged yesterday to intercede with the State Department and ask them, in the spirit of American participation of the Olympics and full press cover-

age to issue a passport to Daily Worker sports editor Lester Rodney. A telegram by Rodney to the White House apprised the President of the fact that the U. S. Olympic Committee had issued press credentials to him, but that the State Department's passport division had written it was "unable to state now when or if passport will be issued."

Other wires went to Avery Brundage, president of the U. S. Olympic Committee; Carroll Binder, editor, Minneapolis Tribune and U. S. representative to the UN on press; the heads of the CIO Newspaper Guild, national and local, and the International Organization of Journalists at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

A cable had previously gone out to Erik Von Frenckell, Finnish president of the Olympic Games. It read: "Have received press credentials through U. S. Olympic Committee, completed travel and housing arrangements to cover Olympic Games for NY Daily Worker. Scheduled leave July 12. U. S. State Department now advises unable to state when or if passport will be issued. In spirit of Olympics and interests of fullest possible coverage, urge you use your friendly offices requesting State Dept. issue my passport without further delay." Lester

Rodney, Sports Editor, N. Y. Daily Worker.

New York newspapers and the major wire services were also informed yesterday through press release of the attempted denial of the right of a sports writer to cover a sports event.

Rodney is scheduled to phone the Passport Division of the State Division this afternoon. He was told last Thursday by an assistant

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Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 4, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 136
(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, July 8, 1952
Price 10 Cents

People's Pressure On FEPC Worries GOP Policy Makers

CHICAGO, July 7.—Dwight Eisenhower, seeking the GOP nomination for the presidency, again attacked the idea of a federal program to enforce Negro-white equality in hiring for industry. Eisenhower, seeking to prove his soundness to the Florida delegation

of white supremacists, emphatically reassured these dixiecrat delegates that he did not want any Federal government "to assume authority on matters involving state's rights," as a leading press service put it yesterday.

At the same time, the GOP platform committee gave dramatic evidence of the power of the pres-

sure for Negro rights in this coming election by its weaseling on this issue. The committee fears to come out openly with the real position of the major candidates, that is, anti-FEPC. It was reported that they would try to evade the issue by favoring a "non-compulsory" Federal Fair Employment Practices law which would have no powers.

There were no new developments today on the watered down FEPC plank. It was pointed out by a Negro delegate that the subcommittee which drafted this plank was lilywhite, that two of its members were drawn from anti-Negro circles in Virginia and the District of Columbia, that two came from Montana and Wyoming, where understanding of the Negro question is not very general, and the fifth came from California, which defeated an FEPC referendum.

There are about 40 Negro delegates and alternates out of the 2,400 Republican delegates.

Only one Negro has been scheduled as a speaker—Rev. A. J. Carey, of Chicago.

Mrs. Lena Washington, of Los

Angeles has been named one of a dozen assistant secretaries of the convention.

Aside from one or two Negro ministers who will open some of the sessions with prayer, this is the minor role to which Negroes have been confined by convention leaders.

Lev Dobriansky, who teaches at Georgetown University and operates an anti-Soviet society which he claims has contacts with the "underground" in the Ukraine was today made one of the assistant secretaries of the convention by the Republican national committee.

The delegates were yelling for action when the convention finally got under way. The boos were loud and long and the cheers just as boisterous as Taft and Eisenhower men presented their side of the dispute on the so-called "fair play" amendment in the bitter struggle to steal delegates.

Chicago and especially the convention area was packed and jammed. If possible the circus hoopla that surrounds the typical national political convention was bigger and louder than ever. Many delegates were late for the conclave's opening simply because it was all but impossible to get through the packed streets in time.

General Eisenhower conferred briefly with John Foster Dulles who drafted the GOP foreign policy plank. Dulles, architect of the Korean war said that Eisenhower approved the plank "unqualifiedly."

The convention today adopted by voice vote a rules change urged by the Eisenhower forces providing that the convention will rule on all contested delegates except those who received at least a two-thirds vote in the Republican national committee. No disputed delegate will be allowed to vote on seating any other contested delegation pending a final decision by the convention.

Two Records Set by Liner United States

LE HAVRE, France, July 7.—The liner United States sailed into Le Havre today in a final burst of speed that topped a second Atlantic speed record. The liner's running time from New York's Ambrose Light to Le Havre was three days, 17 hours and 48 minutes, which shaves 10 hours and two minutes off the previous record, set by Britain's Queen Mary in 1938.

World Peace Congress Set for Vienna, Dec. 5

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BERLIN, July 7.—The extraordinary session of the World Peace Council came to a close here last night with a stirring appeal for the third world peace congress, which is to be prepared "on the widest possible scale in every country" and will take place in Vienna on this coming Dec. 5.

Last night's final meeting also adopted resolutions for the earliest end of the Korean war, the cessation of germ warfare and the need

for a unified and democratic Germany as well as a democratic Japan. This extraordinary session—which brought together more than 200 personalities from over 50 countries was featured by the singleminded emphasis on winning all those who may disagree with the origins of the war danger or do not wish to follow the leadership of the World Peace Council but are nonetheless anxious that the peace be saved. It was likewise featured by the special effort—

evident in all speeches but especially the address of Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg to reach the American mind and open discussions with men of "every class and party" in the U. S. on the urgency of a peaceful settlement.

Saturday afternoon, one American observer here, Rev. John Harley Telfer, Unitarian minister of Wichita, Kan., received an ovation as he replied to Ehrenburg and expressed his "great hope that more

(Continued on Page 6)

FRAMED NEGRO SHARECROPPER FINDS HOPE AT PROGRESSIVES' CONVENTION

By MICHAEL SINGER

CHICAGO, July 7.—Plantation feudalism and pre-Civil War slave terror were brought home to reporters at the Progressive Party convention here by a North Carolina sharecropper who told them how he was charged with "rape for looking at" a white woman from a distance of 75 feet.

Interviewed between panel sessions Mr. Mack Ingram, 45-year-old father of 10 children, from Yanceville, N. C., said he was "sure" the people of America, Negro and white, would not permit the Dixiecrat lynchers from continuing to hold a two-year prison sentence over him despite a "hung jury" and a world-wide protest of outrage that has thus far nullified the frameup plot.

Mr. Ingram, a delegate to the convention, arrived yesterday with Henry Mess, Southern representative of the Progressive Party.

Mr. Ingram is a sharecropper on a 192-acre farm which grows tobacco, corn and wheat. "I work part crop," he said, "one row for the other man, one row for myself." The other man is Jasper Brown, a white landholder, who receives one-half of all the crop money Mr. Ingram receives, extorts still another half of the cost of feed, fertilizer and seed which Mr. Ingram pays to work his farm, collects the rent and holds the Ingram family in virtual peonage.

and semi-starvation for their "right to work."

"I never went to school," Mr. Ingram relates, "but seven days in my whole life. I learned to write my name sitting down on a Sunday." This "sitting down" is no ordinary feat; it required taking hours of self-study from the exhausting, unending labors on the farm to enable the Ingrams to keep alive.

His eyes look deep into the faces of the reporters as he tells his story with emphatic shakes of the head and with swift replies to questions. "They asked me, 'was you after that girl?'" Mr. Ingram says, "and I answered 'no, I was after the trailer'."

A reporter asked him: "Was there really a woman in the field, even a distance of 75 feet away?"

Mr. Ingram said quietly but with deep feeling, "I never saw the woman, I knew nothing except that I was going across the field to borrow a trailer from George Simpson for my feed."

He stayed five days in the Yanceville jail until his brother-in-law Henry Herman Jeffers raised \$1,000 to bail him out. "They called it 'rape,'" Mr. Ingram said bitterly. "But it was a frameup, everybody knew it, they knew it, the whole world knew it."

A jury of Negro and white men (Mr. Ingram shook his head in relieved unbelief that a mixed jury was impaneled) saved him from prison. "The Negro people on that jury wouldn't believe the charge, they said no, so they had to let me out."

"But they still want to start it up all over again," Mr. Ingram warned, "that prosecutor won't let go."

He said the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "helped me" and "lots of others."

As the North Carolina sharecropper told his story a picture of

(Continued on Page 6)

STEEL STRIKERS TELL PP TO HELP FORGE LABOR UNITY

CHICAGO, July 7. — Striking steel workers called on the Progressive Party Convention here in the closing hours of its three-day parley to help "swing the unity of labor and all other true Americans behind us."

The resolution of the steel delegates, introduced during floor discussion on amendments and revisions to the platform, called on the Progressive Party to fight back the challenge of steel trusts and asked for "immediate collection of food and other material aids to help the steel workers in this fight."

"The steel workers will know who their friends are," said the delegates.

Their resolution declared that "as steel goes so goes the nation" and a victory for the steel workers "will be a victory for all peace-loving Americans."

Striking steel delegates warned the convention that the corporations through spending "untold millions" in high-pressure press, radio and TV campaigns of lies and distortions "were laying the basis for a back-to-work movement" and seeking to "drive the steel workers back to the mills under the lash of hunger."

They reemphasized the urgency of the plight of striking steel families. "It is up to the progressives all over the nation to explain the issues involved in the strike so that maximum public sentiment is mobilized," the resolution stressed.

Received with great applause the resolution was forwarded to the platform committee which will incorporate its purpose in the final draft of the Progressive Party program.

IWO Heads in Fighting Statement Say Order Can't Be Destroyed

"The IWO will not be destroyed. It will continue to serve its members and the American people," said David Green general director of organization of the International Workers yesterday.

That was Green's answer when he was asked to give his personal opinion of the future of the big fraternal society of more than 160,000 members that the courts are trying to liquidate. The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court ratified the liquidation order of a lower court last week.

There are further appeals coming, however. And the IWO rallying its more than 160,000 members and its many other friends for the defense of this people's fraternal society.

The IWO appeal is being conducted by the Policyholders Protective Committee of Room 337, 80 E. 11 St. The committee is exposing the Appellate Division's false statements that the IWO is "an arm of the Soviet State."

"This court opinion," replied the the policyholders committee "has aligned itself behind 'an un-American doctrine, a fantastic theory, and a savage solution'."

The committee was quoting the statement of its counsel, former New York Supreme Court Justice Philip McCook, in his brief to the Appellate Division.

ADMIT SOLVENCY

The Appellate Court justices admitted in their "liquidation" decision that the IWO, is a "solvent insurance society. . . . the actuarial solvency of IWO is not questioned," the court admitted.

The court also admitted that the IWO "officers and directors have behaved honestly. They 'have not converted to their own use the insurance money of IWO,' the decision conceded.

The court admitted again in its decision that "there is nothing which indicates . . . that the officials of IWO would steal funds of the organization for their personal advantage."

The justices want to smash IWO only because they object to alleged politics—and they get their ideas of IWO politics from lying stooge-pigeons like Matt Cvetic, the Pittsburgh labor spy.

The policyholders' committee predicted that the court's decision would win the approval of

the big commercial insurance magnates.

The big insurance moguls from the Rockefeller-Mellon Metropolitan Life company and other multi-billion insurance companies, have been desiring the destruction of IWO for many years. It gives cheaper insurance to workers than the big firms give.

The IWO has been in existence more than two decades. It has many foreign language branches in workingclass communities, as well as English language branches.

Its president is Rockwell Kent, famous artist.

"We feel confident," said the IWO executive board, "that with the continued support of the membership, our appeal, which will go to the highest court of the land if necessary, will result in the vindication of our Order and a reversal of what we consider an outrageous and unjust decision."

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, July 7.—Mrs. Helen Hawthorn MacMartin, delegate to the Progressive Party convention from Vermont and a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford Rock, said yesterday that her family had participated in every war except the Spanish-American war—and she was glad they didn't help with that one—but that a third World War would be "suicidal for the whole world."

A 61-year-old widow, Mrs. MacMartin arrived in Chicago early this week after a 30-hour bus trip from her home in Burlington, Vt. She helped to organize the convention proceedings. The convention opening on July 4 was an especially significant feature for her, she said, because of her ancestors, Col. Samuel Glover led the Marblehead fishermen when they ferried George Washington across the Delaware to rout the Hessians at Trenton.

The mother of two and the grandmother of two others, Mrs.

MacMartin joined the PP in 1948 to fight for peace.

"I had known the score for ten years," she said, "but finally I was a free agent. I felt that the Progressive Party was the only group through which the common people of America, the farmers, workers, the white collar people, could find a voice in the affairs of this country, a voice they couldn't find in either of the two old parties."

Mrs. MacMartin said she believed "in peace and that there were things that needed to be done in this country."

"They said I followed the Communist Party line, but if I do, I usually get there before they do. I see nothing wrong in the people of this country emphasizing the need to correct evils right here at home."

"My fight for peace began many years ago and I resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution when they began black-listing people circulating the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact," she declared.

Typical of the more than 2,500 delegates at the convention, Mrs. MacMartin has received her political schooling at the level of the people themselves. She has been organizer, typist and mimeograph operator in the drive for peace in her own Republican-dominated state.

She is now the secretary-treasurer of the Vermont Progressive Party.

When she returns to Vermont she will take up the peace fight by organizing the drive to secure sufficient petition signatures to put the party on the ballot there. "To do this I will have to become a notary public," she said.

Mrs. MacMartin earns her living by taking care of children and learned Koshier cooking while attending an elderly Jewish scholar. Her husband died in 1935. A graduate from William Smith College in Geneva, N. Y. 30 years ago, she stopped off there to attend a college reunion during her bus trip to Chicago.

Midwest Steel Strikers' Families Set For Long Fight Despite Firms' Pressure

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, July 7.—There is no "give" to this steel strike—even though it is entering its fifth week and this is no picnic for these steel families.

The steel companies have done their best to confuse the striking workers in this area. They have repeatedly mailed letters to all the workers, inserted large and expensive ads in the papers, used the press, radio and TV to muddle the strikers. But to no avail.

"The WSB award or bust!" is still the slogan the pickets are carrying. And even the steel companies must be convinced by now that they meant it.

"We've been in this fight from Christmas to the 4th of July," one South Chicago millhand declared, "and we're not going to give up now if it takes to Christmas again."

The bulk of the company propaganda has been pinpointed at what they think are the workers' vulnerable spots. "Striking steel workers don't know what they're striking for," says one type of

headline in the Chicago papers.

And the steel companies letters to the workers say, "We're not going to bargain away your right of choice by signing a union shop agreement."

THE KEY ISSUE

All that is just so much poppycock to the striking steel workers. They are fighting for higher wages and their ability to protect those wages throughout the life of the contract.

That is the essence of the demand for the full WSB award. And that is the crux of the strike aims of the steel workers.

"You've got to work in a steel mill," one Negro worker told me, "to appreciate how many ways the company can do you out of your money."

In the last two years especially, the workers have learned how they've got to be on their toes every minute against speedup, wage chiselling, rate changing, down-grading, incentive-cutting, job revision and the thousands of other methods for beating down

take-home pay.

There are some mills in the Chicago area where this fight has been lost—and the loss is tallied in the pile-up of unsolved grievances. And in other mills, the workers have won—but only with a record of numerous bitter struggles, strikes and stoppages.

At a giant union rally in Gary two weeks ago, USA president Philip Murray put it in these words, "They might give you 50 cents today and take back 55 cents by next week."

UNION SECURITY

The striking workers recognize the key importance of getting the full amount of the wage increase awarded them by the WSB. But they are keenly aware also of the danger in the efforts of the companies to destroy their union security, their seniority and grievance machinery.

Steel Union district director Joseph Cermano pointed out that one of the key strike issues lies in the fact that "industry wanted to

write its own ticket on a management clause, incentives and seniority."

These questions are in no way "abstract" to the steel workers. They are in a bread-and-butter fight for their families.

They have learned that the steel companies are ruthlessly determined to make them helpless and unable to protect themselves against hunger and need.

WEAPON OF RELIEF

Here, that lesson has been borne home most sharply by the steel companies' callous resolve to even deprive these families of relief.

The weapons of hunger and confusion are being used to break this strike—along with the red-baiting and the threat of Taft-Hartley.

A striker's wife gave me the most cogent single reason why the steel workers are on strike.

"After five weeks, we are ready for the relief rolls," she said, "how can people accept that kind of a living?"

'76' GIVE \$18 TO HELP 'WORKER' COVER OLYMPICS

Received Yesterday ————— \$ 76
Previously Received ————— 322

Total ————— \$398

While the fight goes on to make the State Department issue the passport to Daily Worker sports editor Lester Rodney, funds continue to pour in in heartening style, with much more promised, to help make coverage of the big games possible for a people's paper.

Here is something special. Eighteen dollars collected in the Foley Square courtroom by the "16" and sent in by one time sports writer Simon W. Gerson, one of the defendants in the Smith Act frameup trial. Here is the letter from Gerson explaining it:

"Dear Lester Rodney:

"Enclosed find \$18 for the Daily Worker Olympic Fund. It was collected in the Foley Square courtroom by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn today—one dollar from each defendant; one dollar on behalf of our dear Marion Bachrach, whose case was severed yesterday; one from Israel Amter, whose case was severed last year; and one dollar from Mrs. Jacob (Pop) Mindel.

"We urge Daily Worker readers to send in a flood of dollar bills. The 1952 Olympic Games are far more than the traditional athletic events. They are living proof, understandable to millions of people—yes, even politically backward people—that peaceful co-existence and competition between nations are possible. Millions will understand that competition on the cinder path and swimming tank is better than the awful competition of the battlefield. Better to throw a discus than a bomb, many will conclude.

"Yes, Lester, we defendants who are on trial because of our fight for peace view the 1952 Olympic Games as peace games. They show the way to life and growth, not death and destruction.

"And we think you're the best equipped writer we know to describe the many-sided character of these games. We wish you well and ask only that your readers send enough funds so that you

(Continued on Page 6)

STOOLIE FORCED TO ADMIT MARXISM IS SOCIAL THEORY

By HARRY RAYMOND

In a devastating session of cross-examination in the trial of the New York Communists, defense attorney John T. McTernan continued yesterday to shatter the prosecution claim that "force and violence" is the "corner-stone" of Marxism-Leninism.

McTernan's questioning of John Lautner, government witness and professional FBI informer, not only impeached much of Lautner's earlier testimony, but laid bare the true principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Lautner, who was expelled from the Communist Party as a police agent, was reluctant in answering the lawyer's questions. But McTernan brought the witness to contradict his own police-inspired definitions and to admit that Marxism-Leninism is based on the materialist conception of history, which teaches that production and exchange of things necessary to support human life largely affect the course of society.

Lautner admitted Marxism-Len-

inism taught that the contradiction between private ownership of the means of production and the social mode of production developed economic crises, and these crises caused vast suffering among the working people. After some hemming and hawing, the witness said Marxists taught that conditions under capitalism developed to a point where the owning class could no longer maintain its position of dominance and that the working class at the same time could no longer tolerate its position.

McTernan asked if the Communist Party did not teach that under these conditions the people would seek a new form of social organization. The witness replied in the affirmative.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Q. Weren't you taught that this would arise out of social conditions and not out of 'plotting by individuals'?

A. Yes.

Q. This conflict between the forces of production and the needs

Juror Asks to Quit Because Of Illness

Charles Cecil Chatterton, Columbia Broadcasting System technician, a juror in the trial of the New York Communists, reported to Judge Edward J. Dimock yesterday that he was too ill to continue jury service. He produced a letter from Dr. Samuel Weiss stating he was suffering serious pain from stomach ulcers.

The judge, who was at first inclined to replace him with an alternate juror, decided to wait until Chatterton is given another physical examination Friday. The judge's ruling came after prosecutor Myles Lane objected to replacement of the juror with an alternate.

of production didn't develop out of the brain of man like the idea of original sin? Weren't you taught that?

A. I have a recollection of this subject being discussed.

Q. You have a recollection of it being taught?

A. Yes.

Q. In the national training school?

A. Yes, in the national training

(Continued on Page 6)

2 More Koje POWs Killed, 8 Wounded, Pentagon Discloses

More Korean and Chinese prisoners are being tear-gassed and killed on Koje Island, Pentagon spokesmen reported yesterday. The Pentagon admitted that two prisoners were killed and eight wounded yesterday as part of a brutal "shoot first" policy insti-

Mrs. Bachrach Undergoing Operation

Mrs. Marion Bachrach, one of the 16 Smith Act defendants in the Foley Square trial, is undergoing an operation today at the Beth Israel Hospital. Mrs. Bachrach's case was recently severed from the current trial because of her serious illness.

The Citizens Emergency Defense Conference announced today that a \$1,000 contribution was received anonymously in the name of Marion Bachrach, in the CEDC campaign to raise \$100,000 for the legal defense of the New York defendants.

Mrs. Bachrach, despite her serious illness, has made a special appeal to her friends to send contributions to the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, Room 604, 401 Broadway, in lieu of sending greeting cards and personal tokens to her.

Ben Gurion Gov't Suspends CP Newspaper

TEL AVIV, Israel, July 7.—The Israeli Communist newspaper, "Kol Haam" (Voice of the People) has been suspended by the Ben Gurion government for a week.

The Washington-dominated regime announced the reason as "infringement of censorship rules." However, a Tass report in the Soviet newspaper, "Red Star," revealed that "Kol Haam" had exposed the construction by the Israeli government of a bomber base 30 miles southeast of this city. Another Tel Aviv paper, "Al Hamishmar," was quoted as revealing that the base is being built by and for the Truman government for "use against the Soviet Union and the countries of People's Democracy."

SIGN CHAIN & CABLE PACT FOR 5,400 STEEL WORKERS

Settlement yesterday by the American Chain & Cable Co., employing 5,400 workers in eight plants, brought to about 60,000 the number of steel workers back at work in plants of small independent companies on the new terms offered by the CIO United Steelworkers of America.

The largest among those firms is Pittsburgh Steel, employing 10,500. The "Big Six," however, are still holding the rest of the industry's 85 percent capacity in line against a settlement. This means the start of the sixth week on strike for 600,000 steel workers and a new wave of layoffs among other metal workers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, an important steel and coal carrying line, laid off another 1,500 work-

ers, making a total of 10,000 laid off by that line since the start of the steel strike.

The Detroit area, according to the Employment and Security Commission of Michigan, is experiencing an unemployment that is heavier than the joblessness of the fall of 1949, the previous post-war high. It is estimated that some 105,000 auto workers have been laid off since the steel strike began, on top of some 50,000 workers already unemployed by June 15.

This compares with 121,000 unemployed in the area last December, when joblessness in Detroit was taken up in Washington as a national problem. During the depth of the 1949 economic slump, there were 149,000 jobless in Detroit.

The "Big Six" are sitting tight despite the fact that the union has yielded substantially on the union shop issue and has given up three months of retroactive pay. Charges of collusion by the "Big Six" to prevent a settlement is being considered by the National Labor Relations Board on the basis of the charges of the union that it is a conspiracy to obstruct collective bargaining.

The same charges can be the basis of anti-trust action aimed at the "Big Six" according to some reports.

Vacations Now Subversive in Italy

ROME, July 7.—The reactionary Italian government has deported William Callacher, British Communist leader, who came to Italy on vacation.

Callacher arrived Saturday. He was given a visitors' permit good until Aug. 2. Yesterday morning a police agent went to his hotel and told him to report to headquarters. He did, and was ordered to leave.

64 Perished in Tenement Fires Last Year; Impy Pals Try Coverup

Sixty-four men, women and children were burned to death in tenement house fires in New York City last year.

Seven of the tenement house fire victims were Puerto Rican adults and children, who perished in a blazing firetrap building at 1101 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Inspectors had cited the landlord for permitting illegal fire hazards some time before. The violations had not been corrected, however.

Tenement house fires are the most deadly conflagrations in New York, the annual report of the Fire Department disclosed yesterday. The 64 tenement house fire fatalities make up more than half of the 125 fire deaths reported for 1951.

Meanwhile Mayor Impellitteri's committee on firetrap slums was trying to whitewash the city

government in a report issued early this week.

The committee, headed by Robert Moses, City Construction Coordinator, had been asked to investigate the Bedford Ave. fire and propose remedies.

Moses' defense of the city government fell into two main divisions.

A. He found excuses for admittedly terrible slum housing conditions.

B. He boasted that big housing projects have been underway for several years.

Under excuses, Moses lists the lack of housing inspectors on the city payroll. There are only 237 such inspectors today as compared to 391 in 1952. Thus many firetrap tenements escape inspection.

Moses did not explain why Mayor Impellitteri has failed to conduct an active campaign to in-

crease the number of inspectors.

More inspectors would doubtless have saved some of the 64 men, women and children who perished in fires last year.

Moses boasts that 58,000 new housing units have been built since the war or else are under construction at present. These new housing units will accommodate 185,000 persons, he says. These projects include "limited dividend" private projects that enrich private investors.

Moses doesn't mention the fact that old houses are destroyed to build these new projects. The proposed Manhattan project, for instance, will destroy some 1,000 more apartments than will be constructed on the site of the wrecked houses. This means that the former residents will lose their homes while middle class families

move in to \$30-a-room apartments in the same area.

Moses admits that the slums have been spreading to the outlying communities of New York City. Poor families have to live in firetraps or get no shelter at all.

Some of these new firetrap slums are in Coney Island and the Rockaways. There workers live in "small wooden bungalows, many outside the fire zone." These bungalows "are crowded together along streets too narrow for fire apparatus." Many lives may be lost in the next fire in these slums.

Puerto Ricans suffer especially from this unsanitary, firetrap housing, says Moses. More than 200,000 Puerto Ricans have come to New York City from their island home since 1945. He points out that the Federal Government is giving them little public housing in Puerto Rico.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES, commenting on the Taft-Eisenhower struggle, says the brasshat represents "healthy and vigorous Republicanism" while the Senator stands for its "backward-looking side." But, in order to minimize the conflict, the Times insists that while "differences do exist . . . It is clear that the bitterness between the Taft and Eisenhower groups is not based on differences in major policy. . . . What is this but an admission that both Taft and Eisenhower stand for domestic reaction and foreign aggression? Against this confessions of the sordid, greedy power grab of capitalist politicians, the Times' daily editorial yap about "Soviet slave labor" appears as it really is—the ugly slander by corrupt men against a socialism they hate and fear because it has done away with the billionaires and their kept statesmen."

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey sees MacArthur's GOP keynote speech as saying "less" and quoted "more" . . . "than any flight of campaign oratory spewed forth yet this year."

THE NEWS says the GOP convention will be a "great show." The tabloid has an unshakable contempt for the American people. It thinks a people concerned about war, jincrow, soaring prices, anti-labor and witchhunting legislation, is going to forget all that because of some synthetic hoopla in Chicago. The same contempt for the intelligence of the American people is manifest in the News' argument that the best GOP campaign line is to hit at the "menace of a Soviet Russia vastly strengthened by F. D. Roosevelt, H. S. Truman, G. O. Marshall and D. G. Acheson." The Soviet Union started becoming "strengthened" in 1917, the year of its creation as a socialist state. Most Americans know, whatever their own feelings toward Russia, that the Truman administration started the present anti-Soviet military drive which the Republicans are only too anxious to continue. And this war program, in fact, is what has most Americans worried.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Alsop brothers see the Taft-MacArthur forces as "dangerous" because they are "fervent believers in myths." The Alsops cite the "Taft-approved" myth that Chiang Kai-shek was "sold out" at Yalta for an empty Soviet promise to enter the war against Japan. "But, recall the Alsops, it was MacArthur himself who told the late James Forrestal 'after the Yalta meeting' that he 'most forcefully demanded the invasion of (Japanese-held) Manchuria by a Soviet army of not less than 60 divisions.'" But if the Taft-MacArthur policy for warring on People's China is thus based on a lie, why don't the Alsops (who back Eisenhower and Acheson's policy) admit that the present U.S. policy for war in Korea and maintaining Chiang on his Taiwan (Formosa) fortress is no less based on the same lie?

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM, which backs Eisenhower for President (the general who was handpicked by a few Wall Street monopolists) makes a laughable picture as it mourns the "tragic" effect of Taft's "apparent convention fixing." The Telegram doesn't have to pretend amazement. This crookery is no more and no less than what the public expects from the two old parties.

-R.F.

Robeson Tells PP Delegates of Negroes' Stake in '52 Vote

By MICHAEL SINGER

CHICAGO.

A ten-minute standing ovation and cheers that rocked the Ashland Auditorium greeted the great Paul Robeson, Negro fighter, singer and national co-chairman of the Progressive Party, as he stepped to the podium to speak to a jam-packed peace convention.

The Progressive Party delegates kept up a deafening chain of applause as Robeson outlined the issues of the 1952 elections as they affect the Negro people and expressed his conviction "stronger than ever" that the "need is greater and the possibilities are greater today than ever for the party that we launched together four years ago in Philadelphia."

Since then, he said, "a couple of Summer soldiers have left" but they were few and a "whole host closed up the gap left by their going."

"The people want peace," Robeson declared, striking the dais hard, and as the auditorium resounded to cheers, he raised his powerful voice and continued:

"The people want civil rights. The people want jobs and security and protection for their old age—some approximation of the democratic heritage of which we boast."

He said the people want a return to the Bill of Rights "for all of our citizens, black and white, and of whatever political opinions. They are recalling that after 1917 it was Debs and that now it is Eugene Dennis and Benjamin Davis."

The loudest cheers came with his account of the magnificent tour he made through America, the tremendous crowds that heard him, the 40,000 American and Canadian peace fighters who heard him at

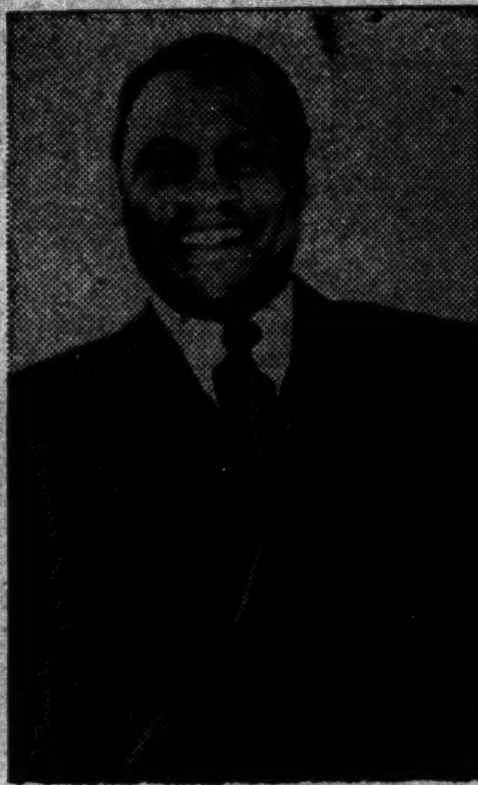
the historic border concert rally—and the lessons these experiences afford for the Progressive Party in its crucial campaign for peace. "The American people are beginning to fight for these things," he told the cheering convention. He cited the nearly 100,000 people he reached on the tour, the famous defeat of the fascists at Peekskill, the victory of the people for his "right to sing" in municipal auditoriums in Seattle, Berkeley, Denver and Milwaukee and "at very high levels of struggle."

The Negro people, he said, "in magnificent leadership, were joined by great sections of the Jewish people, great sections of those who have come to our shores from all over the world to build this America—millions recently insulted by a cowardly, dastardly McCarran and a whining, fame-seeking Walter."

Mention of these two infamous witchhunters and authors of the McCarran-Walter racist measure roused a chorus of angry boos from the audience.

Robeson, warning the Democrats and Republicans that it "was dangerous" to play with vote-catching double-talk about civil rights, exposed the phony FEPC support promised by Averill Harriman, Democratic presidential aspirant. He said that Harriman's Union Pacific Railroad "recently sent out orders that dining car stewards must seat Negroes with Negroes and white with white and must separate them in opposite ends of the dining car."

The fight for peace and civil liberties is "indivisible," he said, and the Progressive Party "must make it so" in the election campaign for Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, presidential and vice-presidential candidates,



ROBESON

respectively.

He quoted the famed Negro poet Langston Hughes that "America has not yet been all MINE"—and then added:

"But it WILL be, because our struggles will make it so. And then and only then, my deep HOPE will turn to love embracing all of a new-born republic. Today we alone in the elections of 1952 offer a chance to vote for peace, for equality of all peoples, for true security, for freedom—full freedom and full human dignity."

Robeson stopped, turned and left the podium. The 2,500 delegates rose to their feet with an ear-splitting roar.

Cries of "Viva Robeson," from Puerto Rican and Mexican-American delegates could be heard high above the cheering, the stamping of feet, the applauding whistles.

Urges American Pastors to See 18 U. S. Fliers on Germ War

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BERLIN, July 7.—A challenge to the U. S. Government and an appeal to the American people's conscience were made here Thursday by two outstanding political figures—Chinese and French—on the key issues of bacteriological warfare and the Korean truce negotiations.

Yves Farge former French minister who attended the Bikini atomic experiments in 1946 as a guest of the United States Government, made a detailed report to the World Peace Council on charges of U. S.-conducted microbe warfare based on his visit to Korea and China from April 28 to June 16. Farge recounted his interview with first lieutenant John Quinn of Pasadena, California who said he piloted a plane on January 7 and January 11, 1952, dropping microbe-laden bombs in the Chungsha area.

Quinn, who is a Catholic, has testified, according to reports from Peking that two civilians had given instructions to himself and 18 other officers in bacteriological warfare at the Iwa Kuni base in Japan.

Addressing himself to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who has categorically denied the bacteriological warfare charges, Farge asked: "Do these two civilians and 18 aviators exist? And if, as I believe, there are religious leaders in the United States whose moral authority is uncontested, could not one ask to meet these 18 aviators and ask them to swear on the bible that Quinn (and his navigator, Kenneth Enoch), have told or not told the truth?"

The second challenge came from one of the foremost leaders

of People's China, Kuo Mo Jo, a vice premier and head of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who gave a five-point program for peace in the Far East. He urged that germ warfare which, he said, was still continuing, should cease immediately and the United States should ratify and observe the June 17, 1925 convention, the massacre of peaceful civilians and the "wanton destruction of cities and peaceful works of construction" should likewise cease; the mistreatment and killing of war prisoners must stop, and the armistice talks should be concluded by the unconditional repatriation of all war prisoners in line with the 1949 Geneva convention.

He also called for "settlement of the Korean problem on the basis of equality and reasonableness after the armistice has been reached."

Both the Farge and Kuo Mo Jo statements highlights the second working day of the World Peace Council meeting which has brought more than 200 personalities from more than 50 countries together in an extraordinary session. Both statements, however, not only challenged the United States Government; they made then a dramatic appeal to the conscience of the American people and especially American scientists, coupled with the warning that, as Kuo Mo Jo put it, if the player with fire does not stop adding fuel to the flames, he will certainly get the deserved consequences.

Farge brought detailed evidence of his own investigations and reported that he had brought back with him a dead mouse, contaminated with plague bacilli, which he said were among 700 picked up after a U. S. raid of April 4 over an area of 31 villages. This type of mouse is unknown to the particular part of Manchuria in which it was found. In addition, Farge has brought back a species of spider unknown to either China or Korea, as well as a complete file of cases of sleeping sickness which followed U. S. bombing attacks. One feature of Farge's report represents a reply to a point made by Walter Lippmann in a recent column claiming that U. S. planes for dissemination bacterial disease are today largely based on aerosol bombing, that is, diffusion of bacteria by disease-laden vapor. Farge indicated that the Chinese authorities have evidence that such aerosol experiments have in fact taken place.

The former French minister of food supply said: "I am convinced that other and more pertinent facts of value are in possession of the Chinese and Koreans."

In both speeches, there were elements of a new report by the World Peace Council "to speak to the American people in the simple language which all decent people understand, that is to speak to their feelings and their reason," as Farge put it.

Kuo Mo Jo characterized the Yalu bombings as the action of

Kentucky Mine Union Rally Defies Thugs

MANCHESTER, Ky., July 7.—(FP).—Defiance of coal company thugs was voiced at a United Mine Workers rally here. The meeting was held as part of a drive to organize miners in Clay and Leslie counties, last non-union area in the eastern Kentucky coal fields.

The rally followed by less than a week the ambush shooting of three UMW organizers at Blue Hole, three miles from here. UMW representative Tom Raney, leader of the organizing campaign, told the gathering of reports that he would be shot down while addressing the rally at the courthouse square.

"If they shoot me down," he said, "every one of you—union men—would be turned on by these gun thugs and there wouldn't be a damned one left."

Then, for the benefit of the coal operators, he said: "For every one you shoot down—we're like files—we'll send two to take his place. You can't kill enough of us to keep us from organizing."

Raney said there have been 37 arrests of union men, three cars have been dynamited, three union halls blasted and three organizers shot since the UMW began organizing in the two counties a little over a year ago. Raney himself has been shot at several times.

He also blamed company gun thugs for blowing up a railroad bridge near here June 28 and disrupting the flow of coal out of Clay county.

The rally was covered by 110 law enforcement officers of various kinds—state, county and special police. Every officer bristled with guns.

The union has offered a \$5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each person who shot its three organizers June 24, Charlie Baker, the 42, Farmer Napier, 49, and Sam Hoskins, 34, were shot from ambush as they drove along the highway near Blue Hole.

'Union Defense' To Be Hawaii Labor Day Theme

HONOLULU, July 7.—Plans to make the 1952 Labor Day parade the biggest held here were discussed at the joint monthly City-Rural Oahu Defense Committee meeting. "Union Defense" will be the parade theme.

The Kauai Defense Committee has also discussed preliminary plans for its Labor Day parade.

those who are "anxious to touch off the powder box which will lead to a new world war." He hinted that People's China by its "extreme patience and firmness" does not intend to let this happen. Kuo Mo Jo ended his address by saying, "the people of the United States have a special responsibility to rescue the people of the world from this calamity which can be tragic beyond imagination. Scientists, especially American scientists, have the moral responsibility to make science serve mankind and to prevent it from being used for weapons of massacre."

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 30 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone AL 4-7854.
Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Port Jervis)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$8.00 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only 4.00 7.00 12.00
The Worker 1.00 2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$8.50 \$14.50
Daily Worker Only 4.50 7.50 14.00
The Worker 1.00 2.00

COMING in the weekend WORKER
They Fight for Their Farms

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7054.
Cable Address: "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

PROGRESSIVES' CHALLENGE

ONE OF THE DELEGATES to the stirring Progressive Party convention suggested that its platform end with the blunt plank:

"Let's get the hell out of Korea."

We are convinced that this sentiment would get an ovation not only in most homes in the U. S. A., but would even get a response in conventions of the two major parties that would startle and embarrass the bosses.

Rob Hall reports that even among the handpicked professionals who crowd the GOP convention, sniffing patronage and privilege, this disgust with the Korean debacle finds expression.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY convention was boycotted by the Chicago press, and the New York Post's Murray Kempton tries hard to find some calumny that would hide from his readers the grass roots, common-sense, popular character of its demands and its magnificently representative delegates from 46 states and Puerto Rico.

"Vanishing Un-Americans" and "political skid row" is the way the Post characterized the more than 2,500 men and women who gathered not to tear each other's throats over the distribution of post office appointments or fat "defense" contracts, but to cry out for peace in Korea, for the end of jmcrow in industry, and for a world in which America, China, Britain, the USSR would negotiate peace.

The "un-Americans" of the Progressive Party said that they do not want their kids to die under atombombs or germ warfare; they said that they don't want our nation to rearm the Hitler Nazi war machine. They said they don't want to have to pay crushing taxes to help finance the troops and police of Franco, Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek, and the colonial system in Africa and Asia.

That's the "Communist line," sneered the Post.

But we rather believe that this is also the "line" of the vast majority of the American people in these United States in the year 1952. The pro-war press, which ignored the PP convention, and the Post which tried futilely to sneer it out of existence, know this very well, we believe.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY delegates, our reporter noted in his wires, were well aware that though they are a small party alongside the big machines of the GOP and Democrats, they speak for millions inside these old parties. The delegates sought to write a platform and to carry out their work in such a way as to reach "all Americans of good will regardless of party or viewpoint."

THIS IS IMPORTANT, we think, for the way in which the election fight is going to unfold. It is a certainty that the main effort of the old line bosses in the Democrat, as it has been in the GOP convention, is to by-pass the tremendous peace desire of the country. They will try to deceive this tremendous yearning for a Korea truce with new provocations at Panmunjom, or to drive this peace sentiment into the trap of further MacArthurite adventurism in Asia.

It will be the task, duty and opportunity of the progressives and peace forces to force the peace sentiment of the nation into the corridors, counsels and private convention halls of the old line bosses; to compel GOP and Democratic Party candidates to stand for a truce and not for the provocative stalling or for any spreading of the war into China as the militarists eagerly would like.

The Progressive Party convention already makes it more difficult for the old line bosses to proceed with their tactic of ignoring the country's demand for a peace in Korea, for the full exchange of prisoners, and for a crackdown on jmcrow in industry on a Federal basis through an FEPC. The Progressive Party banner in the states and through coalitions in the Congressional races, can do much to stem the tide of McCarran-McCarthy-Smith Act reaction.

We salute the patriotic men and women, the two national candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, who have launched this noble people's struggle to save America from the Merchants of Death and the destroyers of our Constitution. They speak for millions far beyond their own ranks.

MOTHER BLOOR

MOTHER BLOOR would have been 90 years old today.

She died last year amid her friends and family, still eager for the fight, still optimistic for her country's fate. This wonderful American woman, filled with the spirit of socialism, knew and loved the American people, the steel worker, the coal miner, the midwest farmer, as few have.

In the eyes of the Un-Americans, Mother Bloor was a "subversive," to be listed, fingerprinted, hounded and persecuted the way her dear colleagues are being persecuted today. But as time goes on, it will be seen that the Mother Bloors of America spoke for the real America of the common people which is immortal and invincible.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

The Concern of All

I HAVE ALWAYS been frank with my readers, in criticism as in praise and they have been the same with me. I have a criticism to make of New York supporters of civil rights, organized or otherwise.

You have read of the hearings of the Subversive Control Board, which first took place in Washington and then moved to New York. They dealt with the McCarran Act, a most serious attack on and threat to the rights of all progressive organizations. People who live in New York might well say they could not go to Washington regularly to attend these hearings over the past year. But when these hearings were moved to Foley Square and the Daily Worker wrote of them and told where they were held—there was no excuse for delegations from civil rights organizations not to be present, for trade unionists, students, and others who could do so, not to be there.

This is not a personal question with me, as a witness, although I felt badly to see so few people present both for myself and Dr. Aptheker. After a parade of notorious stoolpigeons for fourteen months, the Communist Party finally had an opportunity to affirmatively defend not only itself but the rights of all other organizations, who will all too soon be under similar attack. We can't afford to learn to live with the McCarran and Smith Acts. A united front defensive which is an offensive, against the McCarran Act, is required today more than ever before. Like a juggernaut, this infamous piece of police state legislation moves slowly but relentlessly towards smashing all progressive organizations and soon filling up already prepared concentration camps in our country. This cannot be a matter for fatalism or defeatism.

TO SAY THAT a decision of a board is a foregone conclusion does not preclude a struggle against it and against the law itself. Part of the struggle is to demonstrate the interest and support of the valiant lawyers and defense witnesses by other Americans, to come to listen and learn what is happening and to

convey it then to hundreds of others, to ultimately be able to nullify the law. An empty hearing room or court room is an aid and comfort to reaction. To say that it is "tiresome," as I have heard people say of Foley Square trials, that they were "bored" by the tediousness of the proceedings, is extremely shortsighted. If it is tiresome to a spectator, who can come and go at will, what of the participants, (lawyers, defendants, and their witnesses) who are on the firing line?

These are not shows to entertain people; they are serious struggles for us, in the preservation of the Bill of Rights. They involve the right of political expressions, they threaten the existence today of the Communist Party, tomorrow of other organizations. They endanger the personal liberty and threaten with imprisonment the many persons who are already directly involved in the immediate struggle.

We have seen here and good men go to prison as a result of an earlier stage of the same struggle; they have been in prison a year. One can know far better what these legal struggles are like if one sits as a spectator and hears the exact language of those attacking the rights of the people, and witnesses the fight back of our Party. It should inspire any one for better struggle outside, in defense of civil rights.

Sometimes the excuse is made of a multitude of other tasks and of "everybody leaving town" in summer (though I notice the working class remains in N. Y. City, as usual, with short vacations only.) I cannot accept these excuses. The struggles for peace, for Negro rights, for independent political action are not separate from the defense of the Communist Party's rights and they go on summer as well as in other seasons.

The very devotion and intensity with which our party has participated in these struggles, have helped to precipitate the present attacks upon our party. Posing one against the other or arguing that one takes procedure over the other, is dividing that which must be united in the

broad developing people's movement of our country today.

THE VARIOUS manifestations and specialized forms of organizations for struggle on particular issues cannot be placed in water tight compartments, isolated from each other and carried on by "specialists." We all must be "general practitioners" these days, fighting on all fronts.

One front, not of our choosing, but where we are involved, nevertheless, is in such places as the hearing room of the Subversive Control Board and in Federal courtrooms. We are entitled to the support of all others who are also part of the people's movement for democratic rights any peace. It is well to remember an old working class slogan and practice it today: "An injury to one is the concern of all!" We hope to see you at Foley Square as a spectator.

Parents Sue Gov't on Death Of Negro Child

BERKELEY, Calif., July 6. — Mr. and Mrs. Charles Norwood, young Negro parents, have filed a damage suit against the government for the loss of their baby son, who they charge died as the result of negligence at Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco.

The Norwoods are asking \$200,250 from the government in the suit filed by Atty. Robert E. Treuhart in their behalf in U. S. District Court this week.

The baby's death occurred in January, 1951, while his father was serving in the Armed Forces in Korea. It was not until some months later, after Norwood had been released from the Army, that the parents were able to take legal action.

BACKGROUND

Events leading up to the tragedy were described in the suit as follows:

In September 1950, the Norwood baby, then nine months old, was admitted to Letterman, an Army hospital, where he was eligible for care as the son of a soldier, for treatment of bronchial infection and other ailments.

Two months later, on Dec. 20, he was discharged, though still ill. On January 2, Mrs. Norwood requested the baby be readmitted for further care. Hospital authorities refused her request.

The next day she returned to the hospital with the ill child and again asked that he be admitted for treatment. The hospital finally agreed to take him in. But the baby died later that night.

'76' GIVE \$18 TO HELP 'WORKER' COVER OLYMPICS

(Continued from Page 3)

can daily—I repeat, daily—send back detailed cabled reports of the events.

"Peace be wi' ye,

"SI GERSON (for the 16)."

Also coming in over the weekend: C. B. of Easton, Pa., \$1 with the note, "A dollar is damned little to pay for information that can be trusted. It's all we have for the best of all possible sports writers. If you don't go to the Olympics, we'll never be quite certain what happened. . . . The best, C.B."

C and M of New York send \$1 with the note: "Enclosed is our contribution to the Cover the Olympics Fund. Needless to say, we wish it could be more, but, as you know, when you have to spread it around so many places you've got to spread it thin. Guess everybody is in the same boat, but don't worry, we'll get you to the Olympics, and we won't have to carry you either. You're riding on the wings of Peace."

FP of Stratford, Conn., sends one of those rarities, a \$2 bill, with the note, "Hope you make it." B.G. of Brooklyn sends \$1 with the note, "Dear Lester, as a faithful reader of your wonderful column in sports, I would like to see you over there reporting the greatest sports event."

Also MK of Brooklyn, \$3. Jeannette and Nat B. of Detroit, \$2. Bob S. of Detroit, \$2. F.C. of Melrose, Mass., \$1 with a "bon voyage." Phillips of Brooklyn, \$1. Dr. S.L. of St. Louis, \$2. Melf and Ralph of Brooklyn, \$2 with the note: "Here is \$2—and do we need it—for the best people's sports writer who will be the only one to give us the real dope for peace and international friendship. More later unless all the other youth come through."

And still another \$26 from fur workers, sent along by Joseph Derner, fur worker and president of Publishers New Press, Inc., the publishers of the Daily Worker, with the note, "more to come."

Plus Grete B. of New York, \$5. Herman K. of New York, another \$1. Mike and Terry H. of Chicago, \$2.

"A friend," New York, sends \$3 with best wishes. Anonymous of Elwood, Indiana, sends, \$1. Sidney W. of Ann Arbor, Michigan, sends \$2.

Among those who contributed the \$59 registered in Friday's paper:

Anonymous of Newark, \$14. Si Gerson's mother, Helen, \$1. Giant Fan, composing room, \$1. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. of New Orleans, \$2.

Also J.L.F. of Astoria, \$10. Helen F. of New York, \$1. Anonymous of N.Y., \$3. Alex S. of New York, \$1, with the note, "For the best Olympic Coverage by the best sports writer in America."

Also G.Z. of Kings County, \$2, with the inscription, "On to Helsinki and Peace!" T.K. and W. E., \$3, plus some valuable clippings for "Peace Notebook."

And a group of New York workers who collected \$31 among themselves for the Olympic Coverage!

Keep it coming.

Ryan Redbaiters State Report on Dock Strike

"King" Joe Ryan's machine in control of the International Longshoremen's Association came up belatedly with a 115-page denunciation of the three-month-old report of the New York State Board's investigation of last Fall's 26-day rank and file dock strike. Ryan's machine rejected in toto the report submitted last January 23 to State Labor Commissioner Edward Cora, although Ryan, at the time the report was made public, had pretended to be taking steps to put into effect some of its recommendations.

The principal fault with the board's report, as now viewed by Ryan, was the Board's failure to investigate "Communist influence" in the strike. The board, says the Ryan reply, prepared by the law firm Waldman & Waldman, "let slip a real opportunity" to investigate "Communism" in the strike, which it adds "is still very much in the picture on the New York docks."

The board's report brought out evidence of the absence of democracy in the ILA or even the absence of financial records in some of its locals. Cases were

cited of locals that hadn't an election for 16 years or a meeting for as long as 10 years.

Recommendations were made for some improvements.

It was over the lack of democracy and the consequent fake ballot which Ryan claimed approved a contract he negotiate that the strike broke out last year.

Ryan's sudden turnabout on the report, which contained only mild criticism of his regime and, in fact, whitewashed his deal with the shipowners, is apparently explained by the approach of new contract negotiations.

The rank and file forces are already preparing to renew the struggle with a set of demands for contract reopening due Sept. 1. Ryan's machine apparently expects to meet the movement with a red-baiting barrage.

Notables Hit Yalu Bombings

BALTIMORE, July 2—Calling for an end to the bombings at the Yalu River and an immediate truce in Korea, 19 Baltimoreans, clergymen and professional people, wired President Truman, the Maryland Peace Council announced here. Warning that these bombings "foreshadow an extension and prolongation of the war at a moment when the people want only peace," they urged "an immediate negotiated truce."

The signers included Rev. Warren Alford, Dr. Ruth Bleier, Rev. Charles R. Bowman, Mrs. Glen Breigling, Rev. Beatrice Brown, Rev. Edna Brownley, Dr. J. E. T. Camper, Dr. Leon Eisenberg, Rev. M. C. Field, Rev. Frank J. Frye, Miss Anna Melissa Graves, Rev. E. J. Harbo, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kapuscinski, Rev. C. C. Kyle, Rev. Herbert S. Moore, Dr. Alexander Walker, Rev. Frank E. Willis, Mr. J. Duke Arnet.

Trial of '76'

(Continued from Page 3)

The lawyer continued to rip into the prosecution's police definition of Marxism-Leninism as "force and violence." He carried the witness through the Marxist theory of surplus value, revealing to the jury what the party taught about the exploitation of labor, profits of the capitalists and accumulation of capital.

The badly-battered witness, now on the stand for 21 days, admitted that party leader John Williamson, reporting at the 1945 party convention, told the delegates that the party constitution "outlined with precision" the aims of the party. Among those aims, the witness was compelled to agree, was the untiring fight for the everyday interests of the workers.

FORM OF STATE

Q. Weren't you taught that a democratic republic was the best form of the state under capitalism?

A. Yes.

Q. Weren't you also taught that socialism could be won only by fighting also for democracy?

A. Yes.

Q. Weren't you taught the struggle for democratic liberties is a principle of Marxism-Leninism?

A. I was taught the struggle for democratic liberties was a good issue.

Q. Weren't you taught it was a principle of Marxism-Leninism?

A. Not a basic principle.

Q. Weren't you taught it was a Marxist-Leninist principle?

A. Yes.

Lautner was in an extremely uncomfortable position on the witness stand. He had testified earlier the defense of democratic liberties outlined in the party constitution was "meaningless."

He still clung to that position when quizzed by McTernan.

"So when you testified a while ago that the struggle for democratic liberties was not a principle of Marxism-Leninism you didn't mean it?" McTernan asked.

Caught in this contradiction, the police-informer replied to the question with a loud "No." He finally admitted that when he was assigned in the late 1940's to teach party organization of several classes of branch and section organizers he never told them to disregard the party's constitution.

BOOKS WITHDRAWN

He further made the significant admission that J. Peters' "Manual of Organization" and M. J. Olgin's "Why Communism?" books the prosecution introduced as evidence of a "Communist conspiracy," had been withdrawn by the party in the late 1930's as "not representing Marxism-Leninism under the new conditions." Since they were withdrawn, the witness admitted, these books were not used in study courses, were not available for purchase at bookstores and no new editions were therefore published.

At first Lautner claimed he was never taught in the party's national training school that the economic theories of Karl Marx were the "corner-stone" of Marxism-Leninism. He kept shouting at the lawyer: "I wasn't taught that formulation." But, under further questioning, he admitted that the party taught "the political system is an outgrowth of the economic system."

Finally, McTernan asked the witness:

"You do not understand Marxist-Leninist economic theories very well, do you?"

The witness said he disagreed

with the lawyer, and proceeded to state he could not remember the party teaching that Marxist-Leninists reject any form of blueprint, plot or conspiracy in connection with the struggle for socialism.

As the court recessed until 10:30 a.m. today, McTernan was in the process of placing into evidence Marxist literature showing that is exactly what the party taught.

Peace Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

and more Americans may have the opportunity I have had to be with you people and to gain the inspiration of fellowship I have found here." Telfer recalled the wars of religion in the middle ages which were brought to a close by the "acts of toleration."

"The crying need of our time," said the young Midwest minister, is "for a new Acts of Toleration in the economic, political and cultural fields."

Telfer explained frankly why so many Americans have tended to accept a war economy and express fears for American security; he noted that while "many Americans are still not convinced that Americans participation in the Korean war was wrong, the hard experiences of the war have taught them that this is not the way to achieve their goals."

He noted also that the American people have had no experience with either war or fascism. Rev. Telfer called for a policy of meeting Ehrenburg's "conciliatory speech" and heavily emphasized the need to preserve American civil liberties and to re-new east-west trade as the basis for full employment in peace.

Sunday morning, 10,000 citizens of Berlin gave the chief guests at the world council a rousing reception in the Sportshalle here and Telfer again received a tremendous ovation. The final text of the appeal for the World Peace Congress in Vienna this coming December was submitted to the delegates at a night session where the council vice president, Italy's Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni, made the closing address.

Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

to Mrs. Shipley, passport chief, that "Wednesday would be a good guess" as to when they would know whether the passport would be forthcoming.

If the passport is not received within the next several days, plane tickets will have to be turned back to avoid forfeiture of the considerable amount already outlayed.

Rodney's passport application went in June 9. The usual period of waiting is two weeks. While the State Department has not to date flatly denied that the passport would be forthcoming, any further delay will accomplish the same end of preventing the Daily Worker from exercising its right to cover the Olympic Games.

Classified Ads

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Framed Negro

(Continued from Page 2)

medieval feudalism which a Hungarian-language reporter said was "like my people lived under 100 years ago," and a conspiracy of landowners, sheriff, court and bank against the Negro people unfolded.

"The bank wants my money," Mr. Ingram says simply but with grim foreboding. "They want me to pay back a note of \$300 in a month."

"What's the bank got to do with your case?" a reporter asks.

The Negro sharecropper leans forward and points his finger like a pistol. "It wants my money because what they want is really me and they want my 10 children; they want my farm. It's all I got in the world. If I lose it, what happens to my kids?"

"I've worked"—his lips tighten in a thin line as he says that—"and my wife Lemwood, how he worked, and my children—they all worked to keep our farm, and now the bank says to me, 'Mack, we want our money' and I haven't got it."

A reporter looks puzzled. Why does the bank press you so hard? What's the reason for it?

So Mr. Ingram explains. He speaks slowly.

"You see," he says, "the \$300 was money I borrowed for feed and food for my children. But when the case came up I used it to pay the lawyers. So now the bank says I got to pay that money back fast because I didn't use it for my farm. I only used it to keep out of prison. They don't like that. They want their \$300 back."

How are you going to pay it? he is asked.

"I don't know. After I sell everything I grow if I'm lucky and I got a decent crop, maybe I get \$2,000 at the end of the year. Half of that goes to Mr. Brown. I got \$1,000 left. Out of that I take half and pay for my seed and fertilizer. Then I take the rest and pay the rent. What I got left I buy food with and some clothes."

"What do you have left, Mr. Ingram?" we asked.

"Nothing, just nothing," he said. Mr. Ingram rose. "But now"—he turns his head to the Progressive Party convention floor with streamers for Peace, Security, Freedom emblazoned on the walls—"maybe, I'll have something. The people out there will see that maybe I got something left."

Shopper's Guide

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The Steel Strike and the Smith Bill Analyzed in Pamphlets by Foster

A LETTER TO CONGRESS: DEFEAT THE ANTI-LABOR SMITH BILL. By William Z. Foster. New Century, 16 pp. 5 cents. **THE STEEL WORKERS AND THE FIGHT FOR LABOR'S RIGHTS.** By William Z. Foster. New Century, 32 pp. 10 cents.

The steel strike was the signal for Big Business and its Congressional servants to try to put over the Smith Bill, which William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, describes as "undoubtedly the most dangerous anti-labor measure ever submitted to either branch of Congress."

The relation of both the steel strike and the Smith bill to the fight for labor's rights is clearly and fully analyzed in two new pamphlets by Foster.

One contains the letter, signed by Foster, sent by the Communist

Party to the House Committee on Armed Services and calling for the defeat of the bill designed to outlaw the right to strike.

The other, "The Steel Workers and the Fight for Labor's Rights," analyzes all the aspects of the strike; its relation to the phony "national emergency" based on the alleged Soviet "threat" to this country; the Truman "seizure" of the mills, whose substance, Foster shows, "was to deny them (the workers) the right to strike."

Foster shows how the reliance of top labor leaders on the two capitalist parties and the increasing trend toward police-state dictatorship must and can be broken by trade union militancy and independent political action.

"In the furtherance of effective political action," he writes, "labor and its allies should hold in the near future, a broad all-inclusive

national political conference.

"The main task of such a conference would be several-fold: to liquidate the war policy of Wall Street and to develop a genuine peace program, to reverse the general tendency in this country towards the building of a police state, with special emphasis upon defeating the infamous new Smith labor-crushing bill, to shatter root and branch the outrageous Jim-crow system, which has for long dirtied and scandalized American life, to develop a broad economic program for the workers, as a practical alternative to the present insane idea that the production of munitions is an effective means of furnishing jobs for the workers; and to lay the organizational basis for a wide anti-war, anti-imperialist coalition of the workers, Negro people fighters, etc., independent of the Democratic and Republican parties."

MRS. ESLANDA ROBESON TO BE EDITORIAL CONSULTANT FOR NEW WORLD REVIEW

With the July issue, Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, distinguished anthropologist and author, becomes associated with New World Review as editorial consultant on Negro and colonial questions, a statement in the current issue of NWR announces. The magazine is devoted to the countries of the "new world"—the Soviet Union, China, the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, the colonial peoples—and the growing movement for peace.

Mrs. Robeson will contribute a regular monthly feature to the magazine, her first article in a series on Africa appearing in August.

Born Eslanda Cardoza Goode in 1896 in Washington, where her father held a clerical position in the War Department, Mrs. Robeson is proud of her American heritage. Her maternal grandfather, Francis Lewis Cardoza, served during the Reconstruction Days as South Carolina's Secretary of State as well as Treasurer.

"Grandfather," says Mrs. Robeson, "was quite a guy. He went to prison because he refused to go along with the corrupt politicians, later exposed, who insisted on defrauding the state through a notoriously illegal bond issue. He was cleared of the trumped-up charge against him, but went in danger of his life from the Ku Klux Klan and the thieves who took over the state."

Saying that Mrs. Robeson carries on her grandfather's crusading traditions, the New World Review statement continues:

"It is interesting that she was nominated by the People's Party (Progressive Party) of Connecticut for Secretary of State in 1948, for Congresswoman-at-Large in 1950, and again this year. She is now the party's State Chairman in that state and actively campaigning for the national peace ticket of the Progressive Party."

"Mrs. Robeson's earliest interests were in science, which from the beginning she was determined to use for the needs of the people. She studied at the University of Illinois and received the Bachelor's degree in chemistry at Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1923. Two years earlier she had married Paul Robeson, then a law student and until 1925 she worked as a surgical technician and chemist at Presbyterian Hospital in New York."

"In 1930, her first book, Paul Robeson, Negro, was published. She continued her studies in those years, specializing on the subject



MRS. ESLANDA ROBESON

of Africa, the Negro, and later all colored peoples. This led her to the study of anthropology at London University and the London School of Economics.

Mrs. Robeson made an extensive anthropological field trip through Africa in 1936, taking her young son, Paul, Jr., along. Out of this trip came the book African Journey (1945).

Later an extensive stay in the Soviet Union brought the Robesons into close contact with the Soviet people, and their own experiences gave them a living example of the true and complete equality of all peoples that has there become a fact. She has been associated with the Council on African Affairs since its foundation.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE GREAT LIBERATION

Asia has been a much exploited continent, and it is with pleasure that I can now report that some imperial circles, in England are voluntarily ending all foreign tyranny on that continent.

Now I won't say that these imperial circles are in favor of getting rid of the landlords who starve the peasants into an early grave. Nor are they at all interested in ending the West's plunder of Asia's raw materials. They certainly don't want to disturb the cheap labor market by doing anything to encourage a higher standard of living. But they are getting at the root of the Asian liberation movement. They are freeing Asia from the tyranny of the dinner jacket.

It was Malcolm MacDonald himself, Britain's Commissioner General for Southeast Asia, who boldly declared that the time has come to break the tyranny of the dinner jacket.

MacDonald is a man of action. He appeared at a concert in Singapore, dressed in his shirtsleeves (but wearing a black tie). The absence of a dinner jacket on the MacDonald frame brought forth a letter of protest published in the Singapore Straits Times and signed, "Disgusted."

Malcolm rushed to his own defense with another letter in which he urged "that in Malaya we now break the tyranny of the dinner jacket just as it was broken in India and elsewhere by fine Imperial statesmen and shining aristocrats who happened also to be sensible men in splendid days of yore."

It is said that when MacDonald

made his shirtsleeved appearance at the concert, men and women rose to their feet crying, "Freedom! Liberation! Down with tyrants!"

Evidently news of the Great Liberation has not spread very far.

In China the division of land and the extension of women's rights proceeds just as if MacDonald had worn his dinner jacket.

The Indo-Chinese completely unaware of the liberating effect of MacDonald's shirtsleeves, continue their war against French and American imperialism.

In India itself, where fine Imperial statesmen and shining aristocrats ended dinner-jacket-tyranny years ago, the Communist Party grows in strength. Is India unaware of MacDonald's heroic appearance at the concert?

MacDonald, I'm afraid, doesn't have the right line on the liberation movement in Asia. When his father, Ramsay, was Prime Minister of England, he ran the country on the theory that if he appeared in his shirtsleeves, that made socialism out of capitalism. Now his son achieves liberation by the same method.

The fact is that no one in Asia is interested in liberating the visiting Imperial Englishmen. I am told that the Asians do not want imperialists in dinner-jackets, shirtsleeves, business suits, swimming trunks, undies or stark naked.

If you think people feel more comfortable without dinner jacket, you can imagine how much more comfortable without dinner jackets, peralists.

on the scoreboard— By lester rodney

Notes from the Polo Grounds . . .

COUPLE OF VIGNETTES at the Polo Grounds that rainy July 4th before the game with the Dodgers:

As the Giants throw the ball around in front of their dugout, there is a "new" player tossing the ball back and forth with Billy Rigney. He wears a No. 20 on his broad back. On his feet are strange looking shoes, the high old-fashioned kind that come up over the ankle.

It is Monte Irvin, the most important Giant of them all, the great outfielder who broke his ankle badly in spring training and was "through for the season," the league-leading runs batted in man, the man who ordinarily would have been in the National League Allstar starting lineup today. Would the Giants be 4½ games behind the Dodgers at the Allstar break if Monte Irvin had been swinging that big bat from opening day?

A quick chat with the former great all round star of Orange, N. J. High School, an athlete who got a delayed start in big league baseball because he is a Negro, but who nevertheless quickly rose to the top in his prime at the age of 31 before his spikes caught in the dirt off third base on a minor league field at Denver.

How do you feel? How's the ankle? How long have you been working? Good to see you in uniform again!

Irvin wiped the sweat off his brow with the back of his hand. "Been working out five days now. Feel like the fifth day of spring training all over again. I'm in good shape except for hitting timing. I exercised even when I was in bed with the cast. I feel great. Monday morning I'm going to do a lot of batting when there's no game here." (The most valuable high school player in the met area, a pitcher of Oyster Bay High School, has volunteered to pitch to Monte, his favorite big league player.)

The foot? He looked down at the left foot. "Well, watch me run. It's coming along. I don't know just when, but I'll be in there after a while, before some of those doctors said, I know!"

It was almost game time and Monte Irvin trotted to the clubhouse beyond center field. As people in the buzzing stands saw the No. 20 and took a second look and recognized him, a patter of handclapping followed him. Just as he ran nimbly up the wooden steps to the clubhouse it was starting to swell to a surprised ovation.

You don't know much about broken ankles and their rate of mending or what bone doctor specialists have predicted, but you feel very certain that Monte Irvin will be playing left field and batting cleanup for the New York Giants again—this season.

ELWIN (PREACHER) ROE sits on the Dodger bench idly fidgeting with a new baseball. In five minutes he'll start warming up to pitch the first game of the big holiday doubleheader. He is quiet and grave looking. Immediately after the game he is starting for his home in northern Arkansas, where his father, a small town doctor, lies seriously ill. It seems strange that a man must pitch a game of ball before starting such a trip.

It's a hot day. You ask the lean and usually philosophically talkative lefthander whether he likes to pitch on this kind of a day. "It's all right if it isn't just TOO hot," he says in his typical common sense way. He sits brooding for a moment.

"Down in northern Arkansas," he says, "It's been 105 for the past 10 days, without a letup. All through southern Missouri and northern Arkansas small farmers are watching their crops dry up. If you'd set a match to it the whole place would go up in smoke." He took a deep breath. "Farmers are trying to sell their livestock, they can't feed them, they don't know where to turn."

He shook his head with a great sadness. It was time for him to warm up. I hoped he would find his father much improved. "Thanks very much," he said, "I appreciate that." He went out to warm up. It wasn't his day. He was knocked out of the box in the first inning. Later in the ball game from the pressbox you could see him going to the dressing room to start the 1,000-mile trip home to northern Arkansas.

CARL ERSKINE, slated to pitch the second game, says hello and hot enough for you. The handsome slight righthander from basketball country in northern Indiana said with a twinkle:

"This won't make me popular with the fans who have to take the weather, but I like it good and humid. The heavier the air the better my curve ball is, and the curve is my bread and butter."

THE DODGERS observe Giant catcher Sal Yvars' purplish eye. There is a feeling that things like Boston's Torgerson running into the dugout and punching a man in the eye from behind should not be tolerated. Ball players are not hoodlums and especially dislike anything that adds to the natural hazards of injury, frightening enough in such a highly specialized, short-lived career.

ABOUT TEN ROWS back in the grandstand behind third base sits a private on leave from Camp Pickett, Virginia. He is wearing slacks and a sports shirt and everyone around is asking him for his autograph. He is Don Newcombe.

QUICKLY CONCLUDING this column in order to grapple with some of the Olympic Games coverage problems, about which more elsewhere, a prediction for the National League to make it three in a row today with Simmons, Campanella and Musial starring.

'Cover the Olympics' Fund

Enclosed find \$_____ to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

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Factory Jobs Drop 4% in Pennsylvania

OFFICIAL SOURCES continue to reveal that the war "prosperity" promised the workers of Pennsylvania is non-existent, and in fact, is making living conditions for the toiling population worse. In the industrial state of Pennsylvania factory jobs have dropped 4 percent from May, 1951, to May, 1952. Man-hours worked dropped 6 percent in the last year. Total weekly wages declined 2 percent from a year ago.

Not only are jobs falling in the non-durable goods industries but they are falling in the durable goods industries also. Jobs were off 5 percent in the durable goods industries and 7 percent in the non-durable goods industries.

THESE FIGURES are quoted by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, and it must be noted that these figures are for the period BEFORE the national steel strike which started in the first week of June.

For the workers of this state, therefore, to put their hope in the war economy for "prosperity" is a dangerous illusion.

The warmongers said that a war economy would bring endless and untold "prosperity" to the leading industrial state of the union. "Defense" needs Pennsylvania's steel and coal in ever larger quantities, we were told.

But the Philadelphia Inquirer in a report from the American Iron and Steel Institute expresses "amazement" at the fact that steel used for the production of guns, tanks, ammunition and similar items was only 3 percent of the total of steel used in the first four months of 1952.

The Inquirer stated that the report of the Institute "indicated one of three things: The amount of steel required for defense purposes has been greatly exaggerated by Administration officials; or the defense production is 'lagging very badly'; or the steel allocation program is such that it is virtually impossible to tell how much steel is going for defense purposes."

However, the Philadelphia Inquirer dare not tell the real story, because the monopoly press continues to spread the illusion that production for war will bring "prosperity" to the people of this state.

The Daily Worker and the Pennsylvania Worker since their inception have stressed that a war economy will not bring prosperity to anyone but the giant trusts and munition makers of our country.

Peace is vital and necessary not only to the workers of America, but to the farmers, the Negro people and the middle classes.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

"FROM SOCIALISM TO COMMUNISM" with David Goldway as instructor begins tonight and every Tuesday at the Jefferson School. Besides this, there are many other interesting courses to choose from. There is still time to register and attend classes. Catalogs are available at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

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JOIN OUR SPIRIT OF '76 WEEK (JULY 6-12)

DEMAND HARISIADES' RIGHT TO PICK COUNTRY OF EXILE

A public appeal was urged to the Justice Department yesterday to release Peter Harisiades on bail from Ellis Island, and permit him to be deported to a country other than Greece, under whose fascist government his life would be in peril.

Harisiades has completed five weeks' imprisonment on Ellis Island without bail. The Justice Department's order of deportation

was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court after a long fight.

An appeal has been sent to Attorney General McGranery for a rehearing on the question of Harisiades' right to go to some other country.

Harisiades is the father of two children, Irene, 13 next month and George, who will be 8 in October. He was accused under the Smith Act of having been a member of the Communist up to 1939.

JEFF SCHOOL EXPECTS 800 SUMMER STUDENTS

Close to 800 students are expected to enroll in five-week summer courses which begin this week at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

School officials announced this forecast yesterday, based upon notable interest in the summer program expressed by youth and working class groups during the pre-enrollment period just ended.

Courses beginning tonight (Tuesday) include: "History of the American Negro People" (Aptheker), "Introduction to Marxism" (Klein), "From Socialism to Communism" (Goldway), "The Woman Question" (Gordon), "Painting and Drawing" (Reisman)—all scheduled for 6:15 or 6:30 p.m.

Other Tuesday evening courses, beginning at 8:15 p.m., include: "Political Economy I" (Prago), "The Woman Question" (Wilkerson), "Introduction to Marxism" (Amter), "Highlights of U. S. History" (Aptheker), "White Chauvinism

and the Struggle Against It" (Goldway), and "Human History" (Klein).

Class admission cards for summer courses may be purchased all this week at the Jefferson School, 16 Street and Sixth Ave.

82nd Congress Comes to End

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The 82nd Congress passed into history today with a sine die adjournment.

Today's action boosted total appropriations voted by Congress this year to \$75,327,128,112.

The last two bills to go to the White House provide \$11,739,776,339 for atomic energy expansion, foreign armaments and military construction, and \$584,061,800 for so-called "pork barrel" projects.

French Union Leader Jailed

PARIS, July 7.—Marius Colombini, secretary-general of the Bouches-du-Rhone branch of the General Confederation of Labor and a member of the central committee of the French Communist Party, was arrested today at Toulon on a frame-up charge of "plotting against the internal security of the state."

Olympic Team Gets N.Y. Sendoff

The U. S. Olympic team of 300 odd athletes received a big New York sendoff yesterday, a ticker tape parade ending at City Hall. Two of five 80-person plane loads then left for Helsinki from Idlewild. The basketball, soccer and track squads were the first to leave. Other departures will take place today, tomorrow and Thursday.

In Helsinki the 300 Americans will meet up with 7,000 athletes from 71 countries in the games lasting from July 19 through Aug. 8.

"In length, scope, spectacularity and color dwarfs most films"—N. Y. Times (5th Week)
The New
'FALL OF BERLIN'

STANLEY

BEAT FRAMEUPS AGAINST ITALY'S ANTI-FASCISTS

TRIESTE, July 7.—In a courtroom in Luca, Italy, 30 men stand, gaunt, shabby and pale, after spending months in jail awaiting trial on framed-up charges of murder and treason. Their case has been started, transferred, changed, postponed, while they have set behind prison bars. They are here today finally to face the august magistrates of the Court of Assizes. After all testimony is in, and due deliberation, the decision is handed down.

The charges of "treason" hurled at the men, and through them at the heroic Communist Party of Italy, are thrown out. Sentences for those charged with murder are announced: in some cases they total less than the time the men have spent in jail awaiting trial!

To understand this fantastic scene, which is being repeated throughout Italy, one must go back to the historic struggles of the Italian partisan movement which, long before the broad popular struggle of the Italian people, had already commenced in the towns and in the forests, to undermine the Mussolini terror regime, and later the Nazi invasion.

The first and strongest forces were the Caribaldi Brigades, led by the Communists. Later groups were set up by other political parties, and all then united their forces in the historic Committees for National Liberation. Particularly the shocktroops of the partisan war, known as the Groups for Patriotic Action, performed fabulous deeds of valor in defense of their people.

The heroism of the partisan forces, their determined actions against the ferocious Mussolini and Hitler legions, and their protection of the rights and needs of the people, won for them the official recognition of the Anglo-American armies, citations and medals, as well as the undying gratitude of a long-suffering people.

1945 LAW

In recognition of the contribution of the partisan movement to the liberation of Italy, the Italian government in 1945 passed a law designed to protect the partisans from any possible criminal charges growing out of acts of war and extermination of the bestial fascist enemy. For two years this law was fairly well observed.

But in 1947 there began a campaign designed to rob the Italian people of their democracy. In addition to a smear-and-slander campaign (with which Americans are quite familiar in their own land today) there commenced mass arrests of the partisans on all sorts of framed-up charges, ranging from arson and robbery, to murder and treason. The latter charge was, in the case of the trial described above, based on the close fraternal relations established between the "Caribaldi" and the Yugoslav

partisans directly across the border, also engaged in destroying the fascists!

The Caribaldi were accused of selling the province of Venezia Giulia (of which Trieste is the center) to the Yugoslavians—and the accusation was made by the very same fascists who had actually sold Venezia Giulia to the Germans, and who today have sold it to the Americans!

Hundreds of partisan leaders and their men and women have stood trial, a total of hundreds of years in jail have already been served on the trumped-up charges, often ending, as at Luca, in the technical "acquittal" after the sentence had already been served!

This campaign against the partisans was undoubtedly ordered by the Wall Street monopolists who "pay the piper and call the tune" in Italy and the so-called "Free Western World" today. And, needless to say, the black-shirted beasts who were driven into their holes at the end of World War II, promptly took courage from these developments, and came out of their hiding places. Hoodlumism in the streets, calumny, even assassination have become their trade mark once again!

Hold Talks on Whelan Strike

Conferences on a possible settlement of the strike of 700 Whelan Drug Store employees in New York's 54 stores of the company will resume today at offices of State Mediation Board.

The company is understood to have offered some modified form of a shorter work week designed to meet the demand for a 40-hour five-day week after a year. But the union, its strikers solid, is insisting on immediate 44 hours pay for 40 hours.

An indication of the unity among the strikers was the refusal of even one of the assistant store managers and pharmacists to show up in response to a telegram of the company calling them to a "meeting" 2 p.m. yesterday.

The company's desperation to get some registered pharmacists of the 100 on strike, came as Leon Davis, president of Drug Employees, Local 1199, wired the State Board of Pharmacy charging the company is violating the state law and endangering the health of people, by working its pharmacist managers 70 and more hours a week. The law limits pharmacist hours to 54. Yesterday was the eighth day of the strike. The stores have been open with only the manager taking care of them, for 12 hours a day, Davis said.

A ceaseless picket line continued at all the stores yesterday.

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